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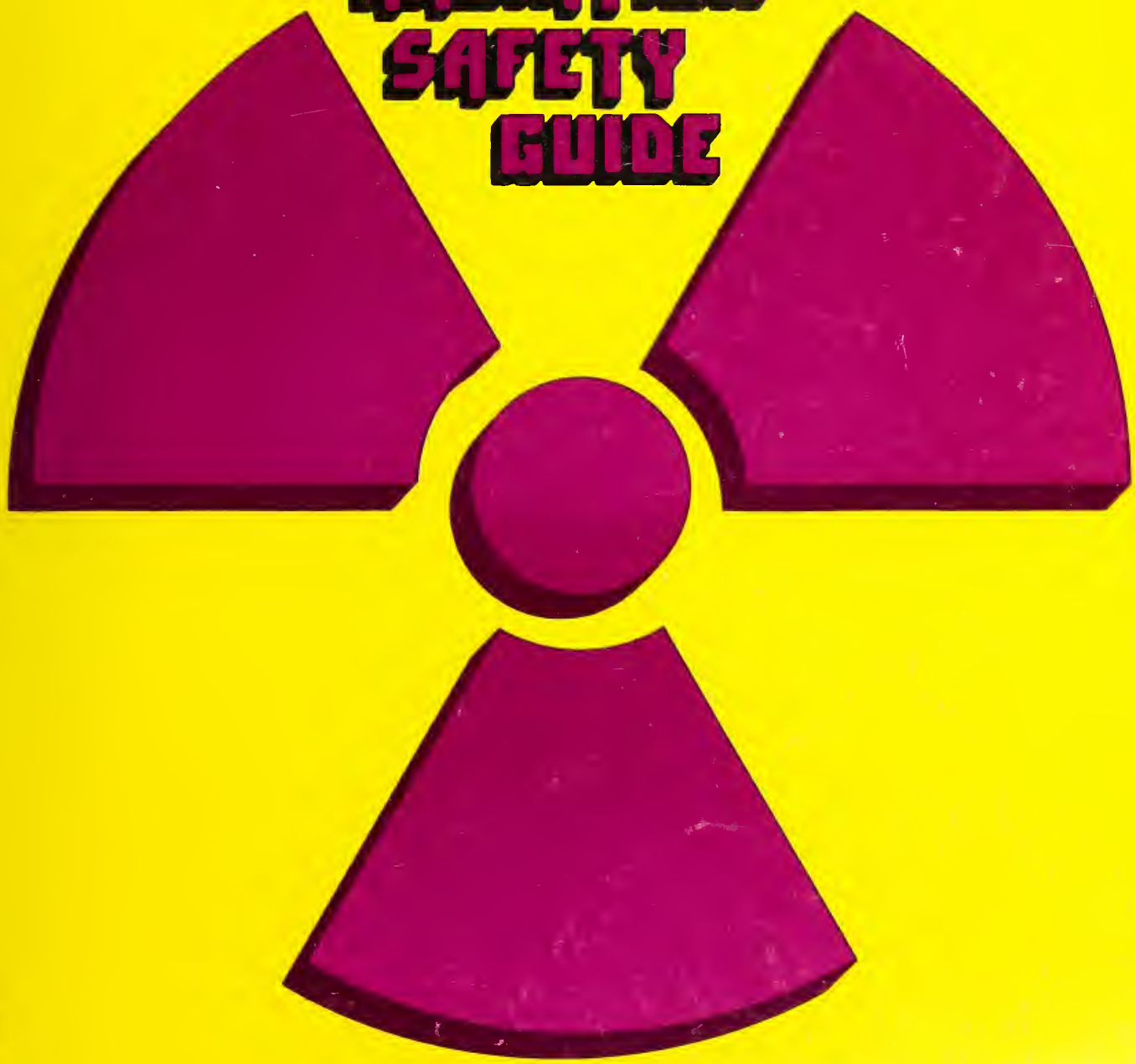
THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH RADIATION SAFETY GUIDE



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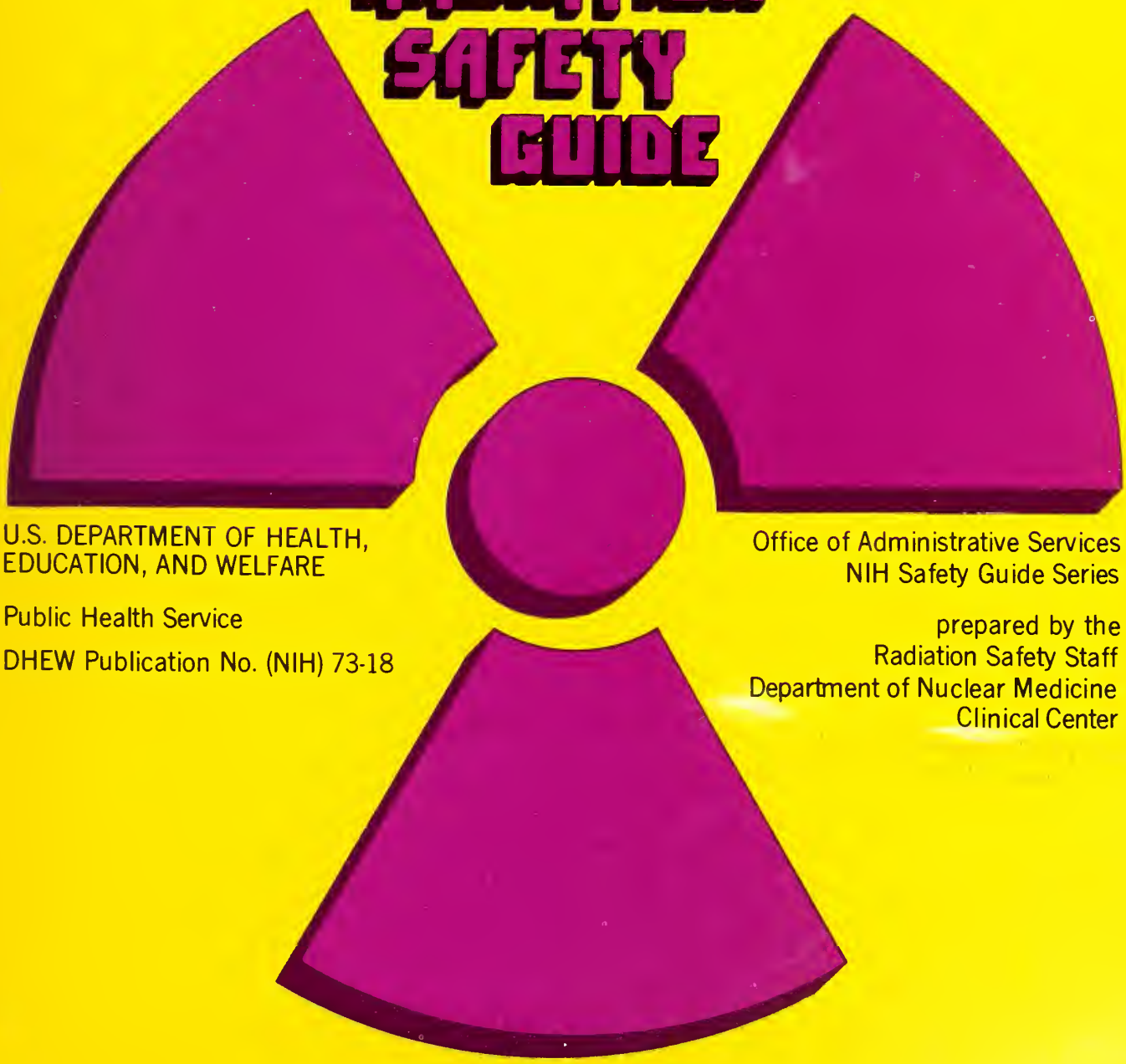

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Public Health Service

DHEW Publication No. (NIH) 73-18

Office of Administrative Services
NIH Safety Guide Series

prepared by the
Radiation Safety Staff
Department of Nuclear Medicine
Clinical Center

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402—Price: $2.00, domestic postpaid; $1.75, GPO Bookstore
Stock Number 1740–00351

Foreword

The 1972 edition of the NIH Radiation Safety Guide brings up to date the recommendations and requirements governing the use of radiation sources by the NIH Intramural Program.

NIH is using radionuclides in increasing quantities, under a specific license of broad scope issued by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission. Possession of this license has greatly reduced the detailed problems of isotope procurement, but carries strict responsibilities governing use and ultimate disposal. NIH considers the AEC regulations as minimum requirements, and has broadened local controls to include radiation sources not under AEC surveillance.

Recommendations in the 1972 Guide have developed from years of experience in adapting general principles of radiation safety to the NIH environment. The procedures outlined in the Guide are designed to permit the maximum beneficial use of radiation sources with the minimum exposure to patients and personnel. Failure to follow the recommended procedures could result in a serious radiation overexposure, and a suspension or revocation of our license. All personnel using radiation sources are expected to become familiar with the NIH radiation safety requirements and to conduct their operations in accordance with them.

Robert Q. Marston, M.D.
Director,
National Institutes of Health

Introduction

The National Institutes of Health is authorized to procure and use radioactive materials on the Bethesda reservation under a "specific license of broad scope" issued by the Division of Materials Licensing of the Atomic Energy Commission. This license is contingent upon the existence of a Radiation Committee and a Radiation Safety organization which, among other requirements must:

1. Assure that any investigator using radioactive materials is qualified by training and experience, has the facilities to handle the materials safely, and proposes a use which is safe to all concerned.
2. Assure observance of all safety standards established by the Atomic Energy Commission, National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements, and other regulatory or standards setting agencies.
3. Keep records of the receipt, storage, use, transfer, and ultimate disposal of all radioisotopes used at NIH.
4. Keep records of the monitoring of personnel and areas involved in the use of radionuclides and other sources of ionizing radiation.

NIH is subject to periodic inspection by the Division of Regulatory Operations of the Atomic Energy Commission to insure that all requirements of the license are being met. These inspections are very thorough, including monitoring checks of laboratory areas, inspection of procurement and disposition records, records of the qualifications of individual users, and records of administrations to patients. Violations of license requirements can result in a loss of the license.

All sources of ionizing radiation are not covered by the Atomic Energy Commission license. These

sources are, however, controlled by regulations issued by the Director, NIH, upon recommendation of the Radiation Committee. Nonlicense sources include x-ray machines, high voltage accelerators, electron microscopes, and radioactive materials from sources other than reactor by-products.

This Guide describes rules and procedures required of NIH under the terms of AEC licensure, and for the use of non-licensed ionizing radiation sources as set forth by NIH regulations.

In total, the 1972 revision of the NIH Radiation Safety Guide represents several decades of intramural experience. Additionally, it reflects authoritative standards, guidelines, recommendations and research data concerning physical aspects and bioeffects of ionizing radiation obtained from the scientific literature.

The previous editions of this Guide included a reasonably comprehensive bibliography of the most important of these sources; the literature is now so extensive, however, that it is not feasible to include even a highly selective bibliography. Therefore, readers who desire documentation for any particular policy, procedure or quantitative data contained in these pages are invited to communicate directly with the NIH Radiation Safety office.

Although intended primarily for NIH personnel engaged in intramural laboratory and clinical investigation, past experience has shown the existence of a considerable external demand for copies of this Guide. To accommodate this demand more effectively, arrangements have been made with the U.S. Superintendent of Documents to place on sale single and bulk copies of the 1972 edition of the NIH Radiation Safety Guide.

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National Institutes of Health Radiation Protection Guide

Ionizing radiation is among the most versatile and useful tools of modern medicine and biomedical research. Like many other instrumentalities of medicine and research, ionizing radiation is potentially hazardous unless used with strict adherence to safety rules and procedures.

But unlike most other such hazards, the risk of unguarded exposure to ionizing radiation includes the possibility of damage to future generations. Thus the safety rules which govern all uses of ionizing radiation are as concerned with preventing genetic damage as with protecting the health of the exposed individual. When followed faithfully, these rules limit exposures of radiation workers to levels far below those which might cause any adverse somatic or genetic effects.

Because of the size and scope of its laboratory and clinical research programs, NIH is one of the world's largest users of ionizing radiation sources. These include radioisotopes, and isotope irradiators, x-ray machines, electron microscopes, and particle accelerators, all of which are essential to accomplishing the NIH mission.

The rules and procedures set forth in this Guide have one single, straightforward purpose—to protect NIH patients and employees against unnecessary and potentially harmful radiation exposure.

Four stages of group and individual responsibility are involved in the radiation safety program. All are equally important:

Radiation Committee: this is a high-level group of physicians and scientists appointed by the NIH Director to establish policies and regulations governing the use of ionizing radiation in NIH intramural programs.

Radiation Safety Office: an operating unit of especially trained health physicists and technicians which is responsible for NIH-wide compliance with these policies and regulations; it also provides a variety of technical services necessary to achieving such compliance.

Individual Users: physicians, scientists, other professionals, and technical and other workers engaged in patient care, clinical and laboratory research, and research support activities which involve actual use and handling of materials and devices producing ionizing radiation. These personnel usually work under the immediate supervision of Authorized Users.

Authorized Users: physicians and laboratory scientists whose training and experience are such that they have been authorized by the Radiation Committee to use ionizing radiation in their clinical care, clinical research, and laboratory research activities.

In the following pages detailed descriptions are given of the responsibilities of each of these four categories. Information is also provided on policies, rules and procedures for various particular aspects of ionizing radiation source procurement and usage. Careful observance of responsibilities, rules and procedures set forth in this Guide will insure more than adequate protection against unnecessary exposure to ionizing radiation.

Radiation Committee Responsibility

The Radiation Committee is composed of ten members appointed by the Director, NIH. The membership consists of one group of five physicians who are nominated by the Medical Board and, in conformity with AEC recommendations, is made up of one hematologist, one radiologist, one pathologist, one internist, and one physician with broad background in the use of radioisotopes. A second group of four scientists is nominated by the Scientific Directors. At least one of these scientists is to be a radiation physicist with training and experience in health protection. The Chairman of the Radiation Committee, the Radiation Safety Officer, and a representative of the Office of the Director are appointed by the Director, NIH. The Committee

shall have jurisdiction over radiation sources and activities in areas under NIH control, including intramural program off-site use.

Functions

(a) Recommend policies regarding patient and plant radiation safety to the Director, NIH.

(b) Provide technical advice to the Radiation Safety Officer on matters regarding radiation safety.

(c) Receive, review, and act on all applications for the use of radiation sources in any areas used by NIH personnel. These sources include radioisotopes to be used in human subjects.

(d) Receive and review periodic reports from the Radiation Safety Officer on monitoring, contamination, and personnel exposure.

(e) Periodically review the overall use of radiation sources at NIH from the standpoint of operational hazards.

(f) Review all instances of alleged infraction of use and safety rules with the Radiation Safety Officer and the responsible Clinical and Scientific Directors before submitting reports or recommendations to the Director, NIH.

Radiation Safety Office Responsibility

The Radiation Safety office, under the direction of the NIH Radiation Safety Officer, is responsible for:

1. General surveillance of all health physics activities, including both personnel and environmental monitoring.

2. Furnishing consulting services to personnel at all levels of responsibility on all aspects of radiation protection.

3. Receiving, delivering, and shipping all radioactive materials coming to or leaving the NIH reservation.

4. Assaying and performing nuclidic purity checks on all radioactive materials to be used in humans for therapeutic purposes.

5. Monitoring all accelerators and other machines capable of producing penetrating radiations.

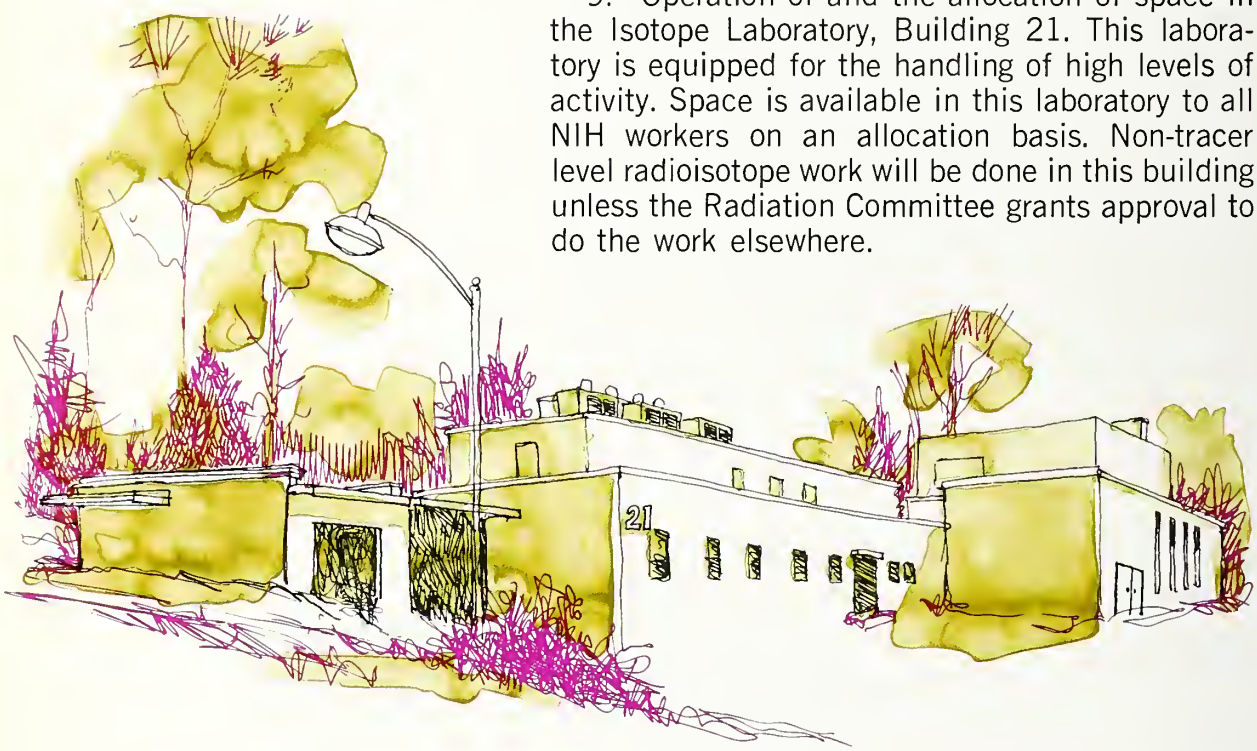
Calibrating the output of these machines as requested.

6. Distribution and processing of personnel monitoring equipment including the keeping of records of internal and external personnel exposure, and notifying individuals and their supervisors of exposures approaching the maximum permissible amounts and recommending appropriate remedial action.

7. Instructing personnel in proper procedures for the use of radioactive materials.

8. Supervision and coordination of the waste disposal program, including the keeping of waste storage and disposal records.

9. Operation of and the allocation of space in the Isotope Laboratory, Building 21. This laboratory is equipped for the handling of high levels of activity. Space is available in this laboratory to all NIH workers on an allocation basis. Non-tracer level radioisotope work will be done in this building unless the Radiation Committee grants approval to do the work elsewhere.



10. Storage of all radioactive materials not in current use.

11. Performing leak test on all sealed sources.

12. Maintaining a periodic inventory of all radioactive materials on the NIH reservation.

13. Supervising decontamination in cases of contaminating accidents.

14. Maintaining a continuous program of environmental radiation hazard evaluation and hazard elimination.

Individual User Responsibility

Each individual at NIH who has any contact with radioactive materials is responsible for:

1. Keeping his exposure to radiation as low as possible, and specifically below the maximum permissible exposure as listed in the following table:

Rems per calendar quarter	
Whole body; head and trunk; active blood-forming organs; lens of eyes; or gonads	1¼
Hands and forearms; feet and ankles	18¾
Skin of whole body	7½

Laboratory air and water concentrations shall be maintained below the levels listed in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 10, Part 20 (10 CFR 20) "Standards for Protection Against Radiation." (See Appendix)

2. Wearing the prescribed monitoring equipment such as film badges and pocket dosimeters in radiation areas. Personnel who work only with pure alpha emitters or only with pure beta emitters having a maximum energy of less than 0.2 MeV will not be required to wear film badges.

3. Surveying his hands, shoes, and body for radioactivity, and removing all loose contamination before leaving the laboratory to smoke, eat, etc.

4. Utilizing all appropriate protective measures such as:

(a) Wearing protective clothing whenever contamination is possible, and not wearing such clothing outside of the laboratory area.

(b) Wearing gloves and respiratory protection when necessary.

(c) Using protective barriers and other shields whenever possible.

(d) Using mechanical devices whenever their aid will assist in reducing exposure.

(e) Using pipette filling devices. *Never pipette radioactive solutions by mouth.*

(f) Performing radioactive work within confines of an approved hood or glove box unless serious consideration has indicated the safety of working in the open.

5. Avoiding smoking or eating in isotope laboratories. It is recommended that eating be done in the cafeterias whenever possible. Smoking or eating may be permitted in an office area of a laboratory that has been demonstrated to be free of contamination. Refrigerators shall not be used jointly for foods and radioactive materials.

6. Maintaining good personal hygiene.
   (a) Keep fingernails short and clean.
   (b) Do not work with radioactive materials if there is a break in skin below the wrist.
   (c) Wash hands and arms thoroughly before handling any object which goes to the mouth, nose, or eyes.

7. Checking the immediate areas, e.g., hoods, benches, etc., in which radioactive materials are being used, at least once daily for contamination. A log record should be maintained of these surveys including results which are entirely negative. Any contamination observed should be clearly marked and the Radiation Safety office notified.

8. Keeping the laboratory neat and clean. The work area should be free from equipment and materials not required for the immediate procedure. Keep or transport materials in such a manner as to prevent breakage or spillage (double container), and to insure adequate shielding. Wherever practical, keep work surfaces covered with absorbent material, preferably in a stainless steel tray or pan, to limit and collect spillage in case of accident.

9. Labeling and isolating radioactive waste and equipment, such as glassware, used in laboratories for radioactive materials. Once used for radioactive substances, equipment should not be used for other work, and *shall not be sent from the area to central cleaning facilities, repair shops, or to surplus, until demonstrated to be free of contamination.*

10. Requesting Radiation Safety office supervision of any emergency repair of contaminated equipment in the laboratory by shop personnel or by commercial service contractors. At no time shall servicing personnel be permitted to work on equipment in radiation areas without the presence of a member of the laboratory staff to provide specific information.

11. Reporting accidental inhalation, ingestion, or injury involving radioactive materials to his supervisor and the Radiation Safety office, and carrying out their recommended corrective measures. The individual shall cooperate in any and all attempts to evaluate his exposure.

12. Carrying out decontamination procedures when necessary, and for taking the necessary steps to prevent the spread of contamination to other areas.

13. Complying with requests from the Radiation Safety office for body burden measurements in the whole body counter and the submission of urine samples for radioassay. Requests for these tests will be made in the case of workers using significant quantities of both γ and β emitters.

Authorized User Responsibility

Authorized users are responsible for insuring that the preceding individual responsibilities are discharged by those under their control, and are further responsible for:

1. Adequate planning. Before an experiment is performed, the supervisor should determine the types and amount of radiation or radioactive material to be used. This will generally give a good indication of the protection required. The procedure must be well outlined. In many cases, before the procedure is actually performed with radiation, it should be rehearsed so as to preclude slip-ups or unexpected circumstances. In any situation where there is appreciable radiation hazard, the Radiation Safety office shall be consulted before proceeding.

2. Instructing those employees for whom they are responsible in the use of safe techniques and in the application of approved radiation safety practices.

3. Furnishing the Radiation Safety office with information concerning individuals and activities in their areas—particularly, pertinent changes in their personnel rosters.

4. Contacting the Radiation Safety office whenever major changes in operational procedures, new techniques, alterations in physical plant (e.g., the removal of radiochemical fume hood), or when new operations which might lead to personnel exposure are anticipated.

5. Complying with the regulations governing the use of radioactive materials, as established by the AEC and the NIH Radiation Committee, for:

(a) Correct procedure for the procurement of radioactive materials by purchase or transfer. (See procedure for Procurement of Radiation Sources.)

(b) Posting areas where radioisotopes are kept or used, or where radiation fields may exist.

(c) Seeing that each sign carries the name of the personnel currently responsible for the associated area.

(d) Recording the receipt, transfer, and disposal of radioactive materials in his area. This includes sealed sources such as ion sources in gas chromatographs and static eliminators. The authorized user must be prepared to submit semiannually the required inventory data upon request.

(e) Assuring that all radioactive waste materials are consigned to the Radiation Safety office for disposal.

(f) Taking steps to prevent the transfer of radioactive materials to unauthorized individuals. This includes the proper disposition of radioactive materials possessed by terminating workers.

6. Keeping stocks of stored radioactive materials to a minimum within laboratory areas. Authorized users should employ the storage facilities of the Isotope Laboratory, Building 21, for shipments not needed in current research.

7. Complying with proper procedure for termination of employment or termination of any experiment using radioactive materials. The authorized user is reminded that, under the terms and conditions of the AEC-NIH license, he must return to the Radiation Safety office all radioactive materials, including waste, assigned to him under the license. Particular care should also be exercised to see that specialized equipment such as personnel monitoring devices (e.g., film badges), survey instruments, and shielding materials are returned to the Radiation Safety office. A final termination survey should also be requested by telephone.

Policies and Procedures for Radioisotope Areas

In addition to the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 10, Part 20, "Standards for Protection Against Radiation," as appended to the Guide, the following policies and procedures will apply to the NIH license:

1. Proper Marking of Laboratories, Areas, and Equipment

(a) A "CAUTION RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS" sign must be conspicuously posted on the doors to laboratory areas where radioactive materials are being used or stored. The name and home phone number of the individual responsible for the posted area shall be shown in the designated place on the sign in order to facilitate contact in case of emergency. The supervisor shall be responsible for seeing that the posted information is current. The signs must not be removed from any room except by Radiation Safety personnel following an inspection survey.

(b) Storage areas shall be conspicuously marked with a "CAUTION RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS" sign. In addition, containers in which materials are transported or stored shall bear a durable, clearly visible label bearing the radiation caution symbol and the words "CAUTION RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS." This label shall also state the quantities and kinds of radioactive materials in the containers and the date of measurement of the quantity.

(c) Radiation areas in the laboratory, i.e., areas where radiation levels might expose individuals to 5 millirem in any one hour; or in any five consecutive days, a dose in excess of 100 mrem, shall be posted with the sign "CAUTION RADIATION AREA."

(d) All equipment contaminated with radioactive material shall be marked with signs, decals, or other conspicuous means. Labeling shall not be required for laboratory containers such as beakers, flasks, and test tubes, used transiently in laboratory procedures during the presence of the user.

(e) All signs referred to in this part are available from the Radiation Safety office, Building 21.

2. Shielding of Sources

(a) Radioactive sources or stock solutions in the laboratory shall be shielded in such a manner that the radiation levels in any occupied area will not expose individuals in the area to more than 100 mrem in any five consecutive days.

(b) Various shielding materials are available on loan from the Radiation Safety office.

3. Aerosols, Dusts, and Gaseous Products

(a) Procedures involving aerosols, dusts or gaseous products, or procedures which might produce airborne contamination shall be conducted in a hood, dry box, or other suitable closed system.

(b) All releases from such systems shall not exceed the maximum permissible concentration in air for the nuclide in question. See Appendix B, Table II of 10 CFR 20 for appropriate values. However, where practical, traps should be incorporated in the experimental set-up to insure that environmental releases are as low as possible.

(c) Radioactive gases or materials with radioactive gaseous daughters must be stored in gas-tight containers and must be kept in areas having approved ventilation.

(d) Hoods to be used for radioisotope work should be tested by the Environmental Services Branch, DRS, to insure that they meet the minimum requirements for air velocity at the face of the hood.

4. Sealed Radioactive Sources

(a) All sealed radioactive sources must be shipped to: Radiation Safety Officer, National Institutes of Health, Building 21, Isotope Laboratory, Bethesda, Maryland 20014. Each source must be registered with this office.

(b) For those sources which may change location frequently, the Radiation Safety office in cooperation with individual users shall

establish strict accountability procedures.

(c) Sealed sources shall be leak tested by Radiation Safety personnel prior to initial use and at least every six months thereafter.

5. Radioactive Materials in Gas Chromatography Equipment

All gas chromatography units in which radioactive materials are to be used are regulated as follows:

(a) As is true with other radioactive shipments, radioactive foils to be used in gas chromatography cells must be shipped to: Radiation Safety Officer, National Institutes of Health, Building 21, Isotope Laboratory, Bethesda, Maryland 20014. Each foil must be registered by number with this office.

(b) In addition, each cell containing a radioactive foil must have a label showing:

The radiation caution symbol with the words "CAUTION RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL"; and

The identity and activity of the radioactive material.

The radioactive foil shall not be removed from its identifying cell except for cleaning and shall not be transferred to other cells.

(c) The following notice shall appear in a conspicuous location on the outside of each gas chromatography unit: "This equipment contains a radioactive source registered with the NIH Radiation Safety office as required by license from the Atomic Energy Commission. Notify the Radiation Safety office before removing the source from this room or area or upon any change in custodial responsibility." These notification tags are available from the Radiation Safety office, Building 21.

(d) Individuals using radioactive components in gas chromatography equipment must vent the cell-exhaust through plastic tubing into a hood, room exhaust, or Radiation Safety approved trap, to avoid con-

tamination of work areas from the release of radioactive tagged samples introduced into the system or from the accidental overheating of radioactive foils in the cells.

(e) The Radiation Safety office will perform periodic leak tests, store radioactive foils when not in use, and maintain the necesary records on such tests and storage.

6. Work Surfaces

All work areas (bench tops, hood floors, etc.) as well as storage areas and areas adjacent to permanent set-ups and sinks should be covered at all times with stainless steel or plastic trays, uncracked glass plates, or other impervious materials. For some purposes a plastic-backed absorbent paper (e.g., "Kimpak", available from the Central Storeroom) will be satisfactory. However, if such paper is used, it should be discarded frequently to prevent active materials from dusting off the surface.

7. Periodic Surveys of Radiation Areas

The immediate areas (e.g., hoods, bench tops) in which radioactive materials are being used should be checked for contamination at least once daily by the radiation workers in that laboratory. In addition, these areas should be inspected each and every time there is reason to suspect a contamination incident. *Records shall be kept on both positive and negative survey results in the authorized user's laboratory logs.*

8. Laboratory Monitors

Each laboratory or area (other than those where ^{3}H is used exclusively or where only exempt quantities of other radionuclides are handled) shall be equipped with a portable or semiportable monitoring device to be used for personnel and area monitoring. Laboratory monitors of this type are available on loan from the Radiation Safety office.

9. Removal of Equipment from the Laboratory

Once used for radioactive substances, equipment shall not be used for other work, or sent from the area to central cleaning facilities, repair shops, surplus, or returned to the

source of supply, until demonstrated to be free of contamination. Equipment to be removed from the Isotope Laboratory, Building 21, must be cleared through the Radiation Safety office.

10. Repair and Maintenance of Equipment in the Laboratory

Equipment to be repaired by shop and maintenance personnel, or by commercial service contractors, shall be demonstrated to be free of contamination prior to servicing. If it becomes necessary to make emergency repairs on contaminated equipment, the work will be supervised by a member of the Radiation Safety office staff, who will assure that the necessary safeguards are taken. It is the responsibility of the laboratory personnel to request this supervision from the Radiation Safety office.

11. House Vacuum Lines

House vacuum lines are vulnerable to contamination. If house vacuum lines are to be used, the withdrawn gas must be demonstrated to the Radiation Safety office to be free of radioactivity. It is advisable to use a separate vacuum system whenever possible, such as a separate vacuum pump exhausting into a hood.

12. Radioactive Contamination of Areas

In general, no radioactive contamination can be tolerated. Exceptions to this will include certain hood trays, dry boxes, stainless steel trays, Kimpak covered surfaces, or other equipment which is used frequently for active work and which will be clearly marked with the standard radiation caution signs or stickers. Any contamination that is not confined to protected surfaces should be reported immediately to the Radiation Safety office. The Radiation Safety staff will supervise the decontamination of such areas or equipment.

13. Decontamination of Areas Contaminated with Radioactivity

Preparations for decontamination should be begun promptly. Determine the extent and

hazard of contamination. The Radiation Safety office staff will assist in this evaluation. The individual responsible for the contamination will be expected to do most of the cleanup under the supervision of the Radiation Safety staff. After decontamination, the area or equipment shall be considered contaminated until proved otherwise by the Radiation Safety office.

14. Decontamination of Personnel Contaminated with Radioactivity

(a) Notify supervisor immediately after contaminating accident.

(b) Wash body area involved thoroughly for 2 or 3 minutes, repeatedly "soaping" and rinsing. Consideration should be given to the chemistry of the contaminant and an attempt made to find a suitable agent for dissolving it. Any cleansing agent may be used, but synthetic detergents are preferred to soaps. Avoid prolonged use of any one decontamination procedure. Irritation of the skin may impede the success of more suitable procedures. Avoid the use of organic solvents. They may make the skin more permeable to radioactive contaminants.

(c) If this procedure is not immediately and completely effective, notify the Radiation Safety office and proceed at once to the Medical Officer in charge of the Building 10 Health Unit, Employee Health Service. Special decontaminating agents such as "Versene", "Radiacwash", etc. may be used under the direction of the Medical Officer.

15. Prophylactic Thyroid Blocking Agents in Laboratories Using Radioiodine

Individuals utilizing greater than 10mCi radioiodine should consult with and follow the recommendations of the Employee Health Service prior to the use of prophylactic thyroid blocking agents. Such individuals are reminded that the use of these blocking agents in no way reduces the need to take all other precautions in the safe handling of radioiodine.

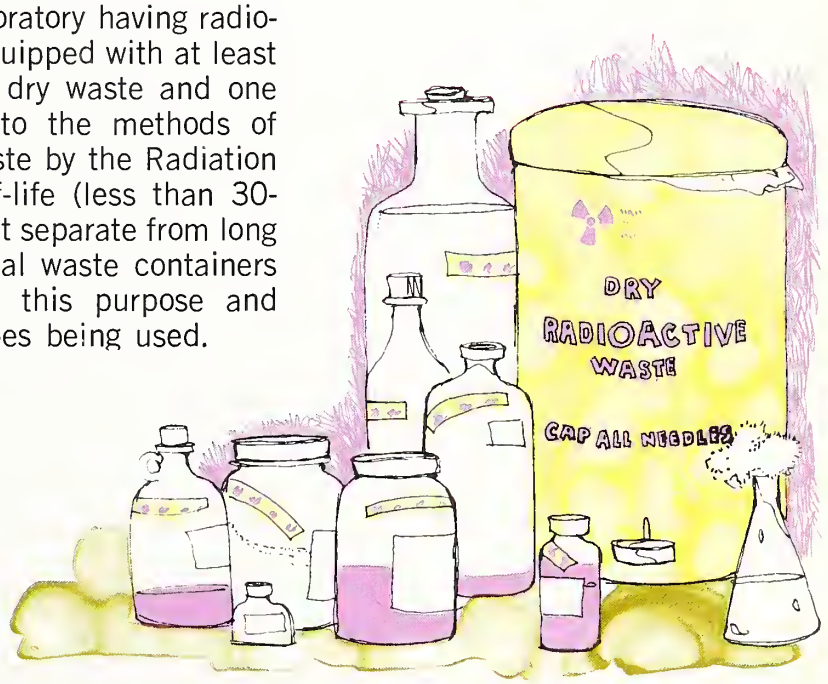
Radioactive Waste

No radioactive wastes shall be disposed of by conventional methods. This means particularly that solid wastes may not be placed in the standard waste containers to be collected by housekeeping personnel, and that liquid wastes may not be discharged into the sewer. Animals must not be incinerated in the general purpose incinerator.

No radioactive waste shall be released from a laboratory area for pickup and disposal prior to autoclaving or otherwise suitable deactivation of infectious agent(s). Radioactive waste disposal procedures in the waste handling area of the Isotope Laboratory, Building 21, involve crushing and compacting of dry wastes by compaction devices and pooling of liquids in approved shipping containers for disposal by a licensed contractor. These procedures are not compatible with the proper handling of infectious agents. Similar considerations shall also be given to other highly toxic or hazardous substances. (See Section 3)

1. Waste Containers

   To insure that solid and liquid wastes are kept separate, each laboratory having radioactive waste must be equipped with at least one container for solid dry waste and one for liquid waste. Due to the methods of ultimate disposal of waste by the Radiation Safety office, short half-life (less than 30-days) waste must be kept separate from long half-life waste. Additional waste containers shall be requested for this purpose and marked as to the isotopes being used.



   (a) Solid dry waste containers. These may be obtained from the Radiation Safety office. They must be kept fitted with a disposable waterproof polyethylene liner.

   (b) Liquid waste containers. Plastic carboys,

glass jars, or bottles are suitable for storage of liquid wastes. If the liquid waste container is glass or ceramic, then it must be kept in such a manner that if accidentally broken, the contents will be retained in a small area, e.g., having it set in a large pan. These liquid containers must possess securely fitting covers or corks, and must be kept closed. In addition, they shall be conspicuously marked with appropriate radiation signs.

(c) Animal carcasses. Small radioactive animals should be placed in the standard polyethylene bags. Larger animals (dogs, etc.) should be placed in large polyethylene bags which will in turn be placed in a GI can. Each unit must be conspicuously marked with a "CAUTION RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL" sign and in addition, the isotope(s) and amount remaining in the carcass shall be posted on the bag or label. If pickup cannot be arranged within 4 hours of sacrifice of animals, such animal carcasses must be refrigerated or preferably frozen.

(d) Liquid scintillation vials. All liquid scintillation vials must be disposed of as radioactive waste. Prior to removal, all liquid scintillation vials must be tightly capped and returned to the original shipping trays.

2. Waste Pickup

Request for removal of liquid and dry waste may be made by telephone to the Radiation Safety office. At the time of the telephone request and at time of pickup, the investigator must be able to estimate, with a fair degree of accuracy, the amount of radioactive waste in each container.

3. Unusual Waste Disposal Problems

Plans for proper disposal of infectious agents or highly toxic or hazardous substances shall be made early in the design stage of the experiment.

Proposed procedures involving unusual waste disposal problems will be considered individually by the Radiation Committee or the Radiation Safety Officer and staff.

Physician's Responsibility and Procedures

In carrying out the responsibilities and duties assigned it by the AEC under the Broad License and by the Director, NIH, the Radiation Committee requires compliance with the following policies and procedures:

1. Experience and Training of Applicants

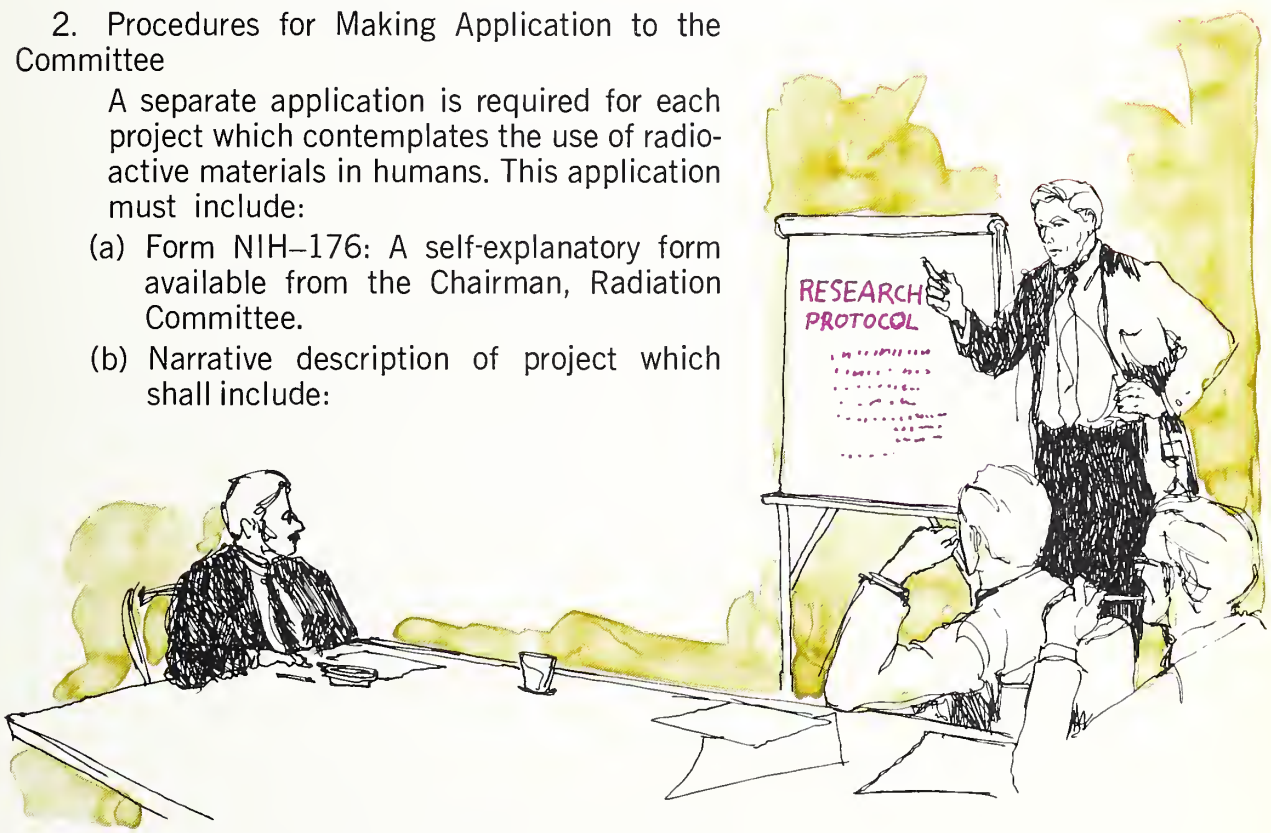
   The Committee is bound by the requirements of AEC for training and experience of physicians in the use of radioactive materials. These requirements are listed in "Atomic Energy Commission Licensing Guide—Medical Programs," November 1965. Copies of this report are available for reference from both the Radiation Committee office and the Radiation Safety office.

2. Procedures for Making Application to the Committee

   A separate application is required for each project which contemplates the use of radioactive materials in humans. This application must include:

   (a) Form NIH–176: A self-explanatory form available from the Chairman, Radiation Committee.

   (b) Narrative description of project which shall include:



   (1) Title of the project.

   (2) A statement of the purpose and justification for the use of radionuclides.

   (3) Description of the project; including methods, characteristics of radioactive materials (half-life, nature and energy of emissions, modes of decay), details of doses (single and total) and

the anticipated results. Reference to previous work published by the Applicant or others concerning animal experimentation or human use (including doses) should be carefully documented. The Committee requires a clear, concise calculation of the anticipated whole body and critical organ absorbed dose in rads, stating the period of such exposure and radiation hazards, if any. Include uptake and excretion data. The formula used for such calculation should be clear, all terms defined, and the source and estimated reliability of the formula indicated. Assumptions used for estimates should be stated. Assay methods and estimated efficiencies should be given.

(4) Methods of waste disposal, particularly with respect to urine, stools, exhaled air, and calculation of the daily amounts of radioactivity to be disposed of into the sewer or air, if any.

(5) Safety precautions which will be initiated to protect the patient, other patients in the vicinity of the radioactive patient, and the patient-care staff and adjunct personnel.

(6) If the use of the radioactive material is planned for normal human subjects, the application must specify minimum ages of these subjects, the fact that they are volunteers, cognizant of the possible radiation hazards, and the status of such normal subjects with respect to other contacts with radiation, and cumulative exposure. In addition, the Radiation Committee requires a short statement from the investigator regarding the information he would supply to the volunteer pursuant to obtaining his consent.

(c) With the first application from each investigator, a complete description of his training and experience, stating periods, location and supervision in the use of radionuclides (Form NIH–465–1,–2).

Upon completion, this application should be forwarded through the Branch Chief, and the Clinical Director of the applicant's Institute to the Chairman of the Radiation Committee. Action of the Committee will be returned through channels to the applicant and copies will be forwarded to the Radiation Safety Officer and to the Chief, Radiopharmaceutical Section. The signed approved original will constitute the investigator's authorization under the Broad AEC License to procure and use the materials. Physicians may obtain information on current approved investigators and specific medical uses at NIH from the Radiation Committee office.

Should questions arise in the Committee regarding details of an application, the investigator will be invited to meet with the Committee and discuss the details of his proposal. Should the Committee finally disapprove the application on the basis of conflict with restrictions of the AEC or Director, NIH, or Committee policies, the application nevertheless will be forwarded to AEC for its review and action upon further recommendation of the investigator and his Clinical Director.

Each authorization will be marked with an expiration date which will usually be the last day of the month, one year after the month of the approval. Authorized investigators should anticipate the expiration of their approvals by at least one month and apply for renewal of the authorization. For this purpose, it is necessary to submit only the Form NIH–176 (without narrative description) and a "Summary of Use of Radioactive Materials," Form NIH–465–3. The investigator should clearly state that this is an application for renewal of the previous authorization without modification, and should include the number of the original authorization and date.

If an investigator has no positive plans for the use of a given authorization during the coming year, he should consider its retirement in order to save on bookkeeping in the Radiation Committee, Radiation Safety and Radiopharmacy offices. Such a retired authorization can usually be reactivated by the Chairman, Radiation Committee, in one day should need for it develop.

An authorization which is being considered for renewal and which reflects frequent patient use may

be retained and established as a service to be provided to the clinician and patient by the Department of Nuclear Medicine. Decision to provide this service will reside with the Chief, Department of Nuclear Medicine. This service consideration would also be applied in the situation where several similar authorizations by separate applicants reflect an overall need for patient service from various areas of the Clinical Center.

After receiving the approved Form NIH–176, the investigator should comply with the procedures "Procurement of Radiation Sources" listed elsewhere in this Guide.

3. Responsibility

   The authorized investigator has primary responsibility for the use of the radioactive material; for the protection of the patient, and for the safe handling of any material removed for study. The Radiation Safety staff is responsible for the protection of the patient-care staff, for instructions needed to insure radiation-safe conditions, and for the handling of contaminated materials, equipment, and waste. *Any delegation of work does not shift responsibility.*

   Special instructions regarding patient treatment shall be on Clinical Record SF–508. Radiological safety precautions will be recorded on Form NIH–876.

4. Justification

   The widely accepted policy for medical uses of radioisotopes is that radioactive substances should never be used in humans except when the investigation or treatment justifies the risk involved. It is NIH policy to encourage use of the most sensitive instrumentation and assay procedures available, and to promote progressively better techniques aimed at reducing radiation doses. All research and diagnostic procedures should be designed with these policies in mind.

   The therapeutic uses of radiation in other than malignant disease should be well justified. Applications for therapeutic uses of radiation will be reviewed by the Radiation Committee in accordance with instructions

from the Director, NIH, and the Medical Board.

5. Dosage Considerations

As a general guide to the maximum permissible dose for normal volunteers and for patients, the Radiation Committee follows the recommendations of the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements Report No. 39, "Basic Radiation Protection Criteria." Insofar as is practical, the Committee considers that exposure of normal subjects and patients should be limited to these values when diagnostic and experimental purposes permit. When it is necessary to exceed this dosage for the purposes of research or diagnosis because instrumentation of the required sensitivity is not available, the applicant will be required to provide justification for exposures higher than 3.0 rads to any tissue within a 13-week period, and if such exposure occurs in a single dose, assurance that the human subject or patient will not receive further radiation for a subsequent period of one year. For all normal subjects and patients under the age of 18 years and all pregnant women, this limit is reduced to 0.30 rads.

Larger doses will be considered by the Committee for use in patients with limited life expectancy (two years or less) when the application adequately justifies the procedure and the importance of the contribution which is anticipated by the use of such doses.

When considering the utilization of radioactive materials for human research and diagnosis, the investigator is urged to carefully consider the following factors:

(a) Body retention of the radioactive materials.
(b) Accumulation in critical tissues.
(c) Size of critical organ.
(d) Radiosensitivity of the tissue.
(e) Biological half-life.
(f) Effective half-life.
(g) Type and energy of the radiations.
(h) Accumulation of effects of combined or sequentially administered radioactive materials.
(i) Concomitant use of x-radiation.

6. Calibration and Nuclidic Purity Tests

Prior to administration, all radionuclides are to be calibrated and tested for nuclidic purity by the Radiopharmaceutical Section. Indicated pyrogen and sterility testing is to be arranged by the Radiopharmaceutical Section.

7. Notification of Nursing Staff

In order that the nursing staff may prepare for therapeutic isotope administration, the head nurse of the nursing unit which will care for the patient should be notified as far in advance as possible, preferably 24 hours or more. Those connected with the administration of radioactive isotopes should become familiar with nursing procedures to insure uniformity of precautions.

8. Area Designation

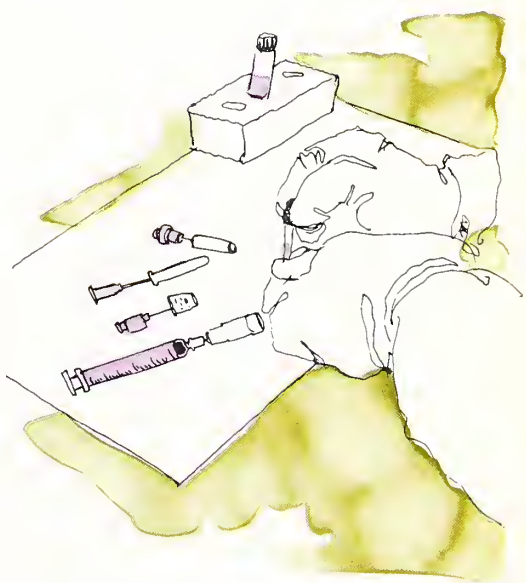
It is not necessary to isolate patients with routine diagnostic doses nor to post their rooms. Patients with therapeutic doses should be confined to their individual rooms, as distant from the nursing station as feasible, and the room posted with a "Radiotherapy Precautions" sign (available from the Radiation Safety staff). The Radiation Safety staff will conduct daily surveys of the patient area following therapeutic doses, removing contaminated materials such as urine, soiled bedding, etc., when necessary, and institut-

ing controls so that the patient-care staff, adjunct personnel, and visitors are not exposed to radiation levels in excess of applicable guides. The physician in charge is responsible for requesting assistance from the Radiation Safety staff in the event of contaminating accidents, and prior to removal of the patient from therapy precautions.

9. Record of Patient Doses
   The authorization number and any dose of a radioisotope administered to a patient together with the other required data shall be recorded immediately on the patient's chart using Form PHS–2201, "Radioactive Isotope Exposure Record."

10. Radioactive Waste and Disposal
    Radioactive contamination of room air and sewerage should not exceed the limits approved by the AEC as stated in 10 CFR 20 (found elsewhere in this Guide). When wastes exceed these limits, they shall be disposed of with the assistance of the Radiation Safety staff.

11. Radioactive Contaminated Equipment
    The authorized physician is responsible for arranging for the safe disposal of all radioactive solutions and contaminated equipment such as syringes, etc. This may be accomplished by removal to the individual's laboratory for proper decontamination or storage for decay, or by contacting the Radiation Safety staff for disposal. Under no circumstances should such solutions or equipment be left on the nursing unit, or the responsibility for disposal of these materials be delegated to the nursing staff. The Radiation Safety Officer strongly recommends the use of disposable syringes and needles for the administration of radionuclides. Disposable syringes containing only the usual residual fluid may be disposed of in the regular dry radioactive waste containers available on the nursing units. Disposable needles may also be put into the regular dry radioactive waste containers ONLY after they have been capped or after the needle point



has been inserted in a small cork. This is necessary in order to preserve the integrity of the plastic bag lining the container and to protect personnel handling these liners.

12. Laboratory Specimens

There exists a danger that highly radioactive tissue specimens, blood, ascitic fluid, excreta, or cadavers may be delivered to the laboratory or pathology services, without being adequately labeled. To minimize this possibility, all specimens from such patients which are to be sent to a laboratory must be labeled "Radioactive." Preferably, the laboratory should be called in advance to give them additional information, such as the amount of activity and special handling techniques required, if any. This includes tissue specimens, ascitic fluid, blood, urine, feces, emesis, etc.

Exemptions:

(a) When the time elapsed between the administration of the radionuclide and the time of obtaining the specimen is such as to render the specimen (in the opinion of the physician in charge of the patient or in the opinion of the Radiation Safety Officer) no longer a hazard from either a health or a contamination standpoint.

(b) When the radionuclide is administered in such a way that it remains localized and does not enter significantly into the general circulation (such as colloidal gold injected into the prostate), and the specimen is excreta or a tissue removed at a site sufficiently distant from the injection site so that it is unlikely to contain any of the radioactive material.

13. Cadavers

If a patient who has received a therapeutic dose of any radioisotope dies in the hospital within a three (3) week period after that dose, the authorized physician is requested to do the following:

(a) Tie a radioactive hazard sign to the body writing on it the specific isotope, the amount given, and the date of administration.

(b) Place the Form PHS–2201 as the top sheet in the chart and write across the face of this sheet "Radioactive Body."

(c) Notify the Radiation Safety Officer. During off-duty hours the Guard Office in Building 31 should be requested to notify one of the persons on the call list maintained for such emergencies. The Radiation Safety Officer must be notified as he is responsible for giving the pathologist suitable safety instructions and for giving the required information to the funeral director.

Procedures for Nursing and Patient Care Staff

1. Diagnostic Procedures

Since there is minimal external hazard to others from routine diagnostic doses of radionuclides, there are no restrictions on the patient's activities or his contacts with other people. Nursing personnel are not required to wear personnel monitoring devices.

The following procedures apply when a patient receives radioactive material for diagnostic purposes:

(a) The Chief Nurse of the unit should request a Geiger counter and dry radioactive waste can from the Radiation Safety staff to be kept in the utility room.

(b) Patient-care personnel should use disposable gloves to handle items suspected of contamination. Particular care should be exercised in the handling of vomitus and excreta during the first 24 hours following administration of the radionuclide. Use the Geiger counter to check for contamination. Contaminated linen should be placed in a yellow laundry bag which is kept in the patient's room. Other contaminated items should be placed in the radioactive waste container. Call the Radiation Safety office for removal of such contaminated linen and waste.

(c) Laboratory samples taken during the first 24 hours post administration should be labeled "Radioactive."

(d) Special diagnostic procedures will be evaluated on an individual basis and appropriate written instructions may be issued.

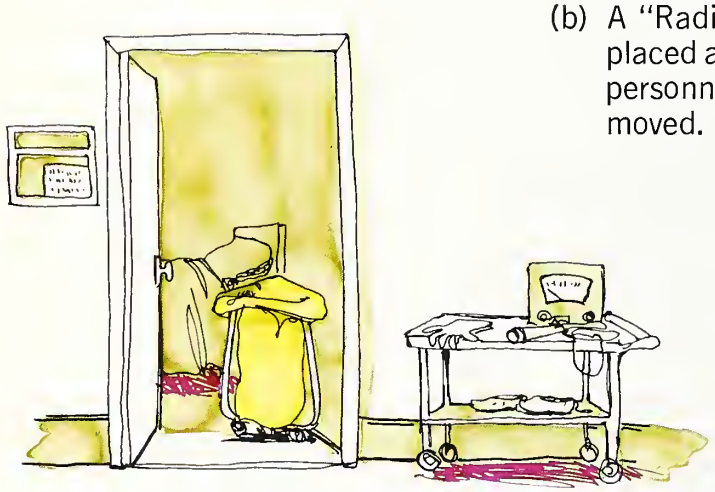
(e) Should questions arise concerning the use of radionuclides on a unit, call the Radiation Safety staff for assistance.

2. Therapy Procedures

The following procedures apply when patients receive radionuclides other than sealed sources or colloidal suspensions, in millicurie amounts for therapeutic purposes:

(a) Special Radiation Safety Procedures (Form NIH–876) will be issued to the Chief Nurse of the unit at the time the radioisotope is given or at the time the patient is returned from the operating room. This form will indicate precautions to be taken on a daily basis and will be reviewed each day by Radiation Safety personnel.

(b) A "Radiotherapy Precautions" sign shall be placed at the patient's door. Radiation Safety personnel will indicate when it may be removed.



(c) The patient should be put in a room by himself. For patients receiving gamma-emitting nuclides, this room should be as distant from the nursing station as feasible. *Exception:* Patients receiving radiation source implants (radium or iridium needles) or colloidal suspensions may be placed in a room with another patient providing this second patient is receiving external beam therapy.

(d) Handling of Patient

1. When indicated on the Form NIH–876, the patient-care staff should wear dis-

posable gloves while handling the patient. Used gloves should be placed in the radioactive waste can for disposal.

2. Wash hands thoroughly with soap and running water after gloves are removed.
3. After handling the patient, patient-care personnel should monitor themselves thoroughly using the Geiger counter provided for this purpose.

(e) Food Service

If feasible, paper plates and disposable utensils should be used by the patient during therapy precautions. If found contaminated after use, they should be placed in the waste container provided for this purpose.

(f) Patient's Linen

All linen, i.e., bedclothes, pajamas, towels, etc., used during the period of therapy precautions must be placed in a yellow laundry bag to be kept in the patient's room, and must not be sent to the laundry until monitored by Radiation Safety personnel.

(g) Removal of Objects and Materials From Patient's Room

All objects or materials to be removed from the therapy precautions area shall be checked for contamination. It may be necessary to remove these articles temporarily to the utility room for monitoring, due to the radiation levels in the vicinity of the patient.

(h) Disposal of Radioactive Excreta

1. Feces should be passed in the toilet whenever possible. If a bedpan is used, it must be handled with disposable gloves. The same bedpan should be used until treatment is completed and its use restricted to that particular patient.
2. Urine shall be saved in stoppered bottles and if the isotope is a gamma-emitter, the bottles shall be kept in a shielded storage container provided by the Radiation Safety staff. Urine container, urinals, specimen bottles, etc., should be handled only by the patient if at all possible.

(i) Housekeeping Personnel

Housekeeping personnel shall not enter the room unless indicated on the Form NIH-876.

(j) Accidents

In case of an accident which might produce a radiation hazard (e.g., the spillage of contaminated urine on the floor),

CALL AT ONCE:

During Regular Working Hours

The Physician in Charge,
Radiation Safety Officer,
and
Chief of Nursing Service.

Outside of Regular Working Hours:

Nursing Supervisor in Charge,
Physician in Charge,
and
Guard Office in Building 31 for names of Radiation Safety office personnel on call.

3. Colloidal Suspensions and Sealed Sources

The following apply when patients receive therapy utilizing colloidal suspensions or sealed sources, such as needles, tubes and plaques containing iridium-192, cobalt-60, radium, radon, etc.:

(a) All dressings, bedclothes, sanitary napkins, bedpans, etc., or any material removed from the vicinity of the treatment site shall be carefully monitored to assure that the source has not been removed or displaced.

(b) The above-mentioned items (a), (b), (c), and (i) of Part 2 shall also apply.

(c) Items (d), (e), (f), (g), and (h) do not apply to these cases since there is little if any chance of contamination.

(d) The nursing staff should be alert to any sealed sources which may have moved from their original positions. Should an implanted source become separated from the patient, proceed as in 2-(j) above.

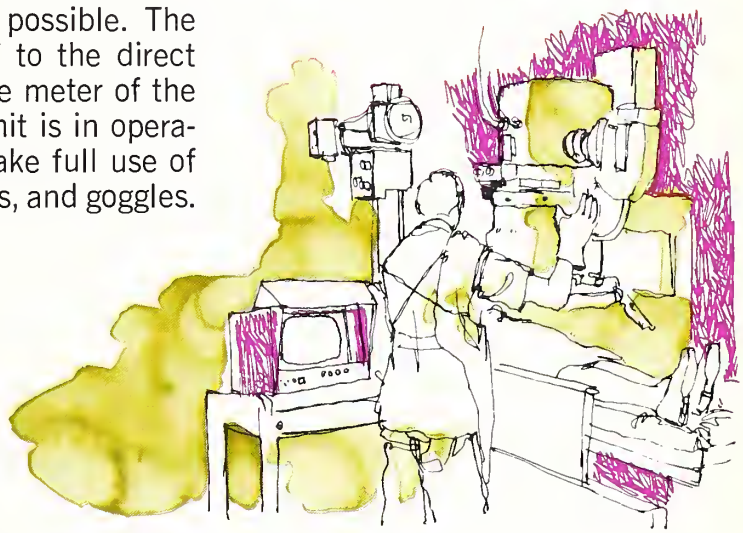
Radiation Producing Equipment Operator's Responsibility

The operator of any radiation producing equipment is responsible for:

1. Notifying the Radiation Safety office when there is any change in the setup, i.e., new equipment installed, changes in shielding, change in output of radiation, or change in usage of the unit.

2. Requesting and wearing appropriate monitoring devices. Always wear the assigned monitoring device (e.g., film badge) when working with the unit. Whenever protective lead aprons are worn, the body monitor should be worn on the outside of the apron at the neckline. In addition, wrist monitors are to be worn if the unprotected hands and forearms must come in close proximity to the beam.

3. Keeping exposure as low as possible. The operator must never expose himself to the direct beam, and must not stand within one meter of the tube or irradiated target while the unit is in operations unless adequately shielded. Make full use of protective barriers, lead aprons, gloves, and goggles.



4. Clearing the area of all nonessential personnel. The operator should insist that all nonessential personnel leave the exposure area before operating the unit, and that all essential personnel be adequately shielded.

5. Observing any restrictions on the use of the unit recommended by the Radiation Safety staff.

6. Adequate dark adaptation. The eyes of the fluoroscopist should be well dark-adapted before he uses a fluoroscope without image intensifying equipment. It is inexcusable to increase the output of the unit to compensate for poor dark adaptation.

7. Using minimum exposure factors. Fluoroscopic work shall be performed in the minimum time possible using the lowest dose rate and smallest aperture consistent with clinical requirements.

8. Visually monitoring tube current and potential of fluoroscopic equipment with image intensifiers at frequent intervals, because under automatic brightness control these variables can rise to high values.

9. Recording data of fluoroscopic and cineradiographic studies on patients on Form NIH-378, "Radiation Exposure Record," and maintaining this form in the patient's record.

10. Notifying the supervisor and the Radiation Safety Officer immediately of any accidental exposures to radiation.

11. Keeping the unit disconnected or locked when not in actual use.

Policies for Radiation Producing Machines and Areas

1. All operating personnel and personnel in the immediate area will be required to wear a film badge or other personnel monitoring device.

2. Areas in which radiation producing machines are located or are being used shall be posted with the characteristic "CAUTION RADIATION" sign. In addition, the controls shall bear a decal with the statement: "CAUTION RADIATION—This equipment produces radiation when energized." Labels and decals are available from the Radiation Safety office.

Exception: Diagnostic and patient treatment areas need not be so marked, provided that a person is charged with the responsibility for protection of employees, patients, and authorized visitors against radiation injuries, and for the execution of Radiation Safety recommendations.

3. The structural shielding requirements of any new installation, or an existing one in which changes are contemplated, shall be discussed with the Radiation Safety staff.

4. An annual, scheduled survey of all radiation producing equipment used on patients shall be made by Radiation Safety personnel. In addition, radiation surveys will be made of all new installations and all existing installations after every change that might increase the radiation hazard

(e.g., replacement of x-ray tube, changes in filtration of beam).

5. Unless measurements indicate that they are not needed, protective aprons shall be worn by the physician, nurse, technician, and all other persons within the room or area who are frequently or habitually exposed to radiation.

6. Dose rates for the beam shall be determined for all units used on human subjects and will be reported to the operator in milliroentgens per milliampere-second or milliroentgens per minute. The "Radiation Exposure Record," Form NIH-378, shall be completed for fluoroscopic and cineradiographic studies and maintained in the patient's record.

7. In the operation of mobile and dental units:
   (a) The operator should stand as far as possible from the tube and patient during exposure, and should wear a protective apron, or step behind an adequate shield.
   (b) An operator, standing at least 6 feet from the tube and patient, should not make more than 5,000 milliampere-seconds of exposure during any one week. Rotation of operators or the use of portable shields is recommended for greater workloads.

8. The hand of the fluoroscopist should never be placed in the useful beam unless the beam is attenuated by the patient and a protective glove of at least 0.25 mm lead equivalent is worn.

9. No person shall be regularly employed to hold patients during exposure, nor shall anyone from the Diagnostic Radiology Department ever be permitted to perform such service. The person holding the patient shall wear protective gloves and a protective apron. No part of this person's body should be in the unattenuated useful beam.

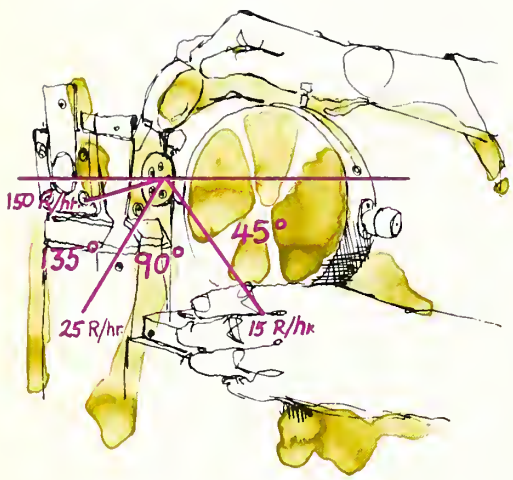
10. If safe use of the installation depends upon mechanical restriction of the orientation of the radiation beam, or upon limitations (voltage, current, time, permanent filter, and maximum aperture) in the output of the unit, then these restrictions shall be rigidly followed.

11. Shutter mechanisms and interlocking devices should not be tampered with and shall be inspected at frequent intervals to insure proper operation.

12. All protective devices that may become defective due to use or abuse, such as protective lead aprons or gloves, should be inspected for radiation leakage at least every six months, or whenever the integrity of the equipment is suspect.

13. A manually reset cumulative timing device shall be used which will either indicate elapsed time or turn off the apparatus when the total exposure reaches a certain previously determined limit.

14. In cineradiography, tube currents and potentials are often higher than those used in fluoroscopy. Thus, special care should be taken to limit patient exposure. The exposure rates on these cineradiography units shall be determined during the annual survey.



15. X-ray diffraction equipment can be particularly hazardous because of high exposure rates in the primary beam (e.g., in excess of 500,000 roentgens per minute at the x-ray tube port).

(a) A radiation survey shall be made by the Radiation Safety staff before a new installation is placed in routine operation and whenever changes are made which could adversely affect radiation protection. The equipment shall be frequently inspected for radiation leakage and a radiation survey shall be made at least annually by Radiation Safety personnel.

(b) Appropriate operating procedures and safety measures approved by the Radiation Committee shall be established and followed for these units.

16. Personnel specifically responsible for such equipment shall insure that all workers in the area are monitored in accordance with the requirements for the specific unit.

17. For larger, individually licensed irradiators and accelerators, specific operating and emergency procedures shall be established and posted. All users of this equipment shall operate it in compliance with these posted instructions.

18. All interlocks, visual and audible warning devices, and monitoring equipment shall be inspected for proper operation at six month intervals by Radiation Safety personnel.

Procurement of Radiation Sources

The following procedures for the procurement of radiation sources are intended to insure compliance with the terms and conditions of the license issued by AEC, and the regulations imposed by the Director, NIH:

1. The Radiation Safety Officer must be notified in advance of the procurement of all radiation sources whether ionizing radiation producing machines, AEC-licensable or accelerator-produced isotopes, radium, or other radioactive materials.

2. When the use of radiation sources is planned, the investigator must indicate to the Radiation Committee his training and experience in this area. This is done by submitting one copy of the Form NIH–465 to the Radiation Safety office. When the investigator makes application to the Committee, it is understood that *he accepts the responsibility for complying with the regulations governing the safe use of sources in NIH controlled areas.*

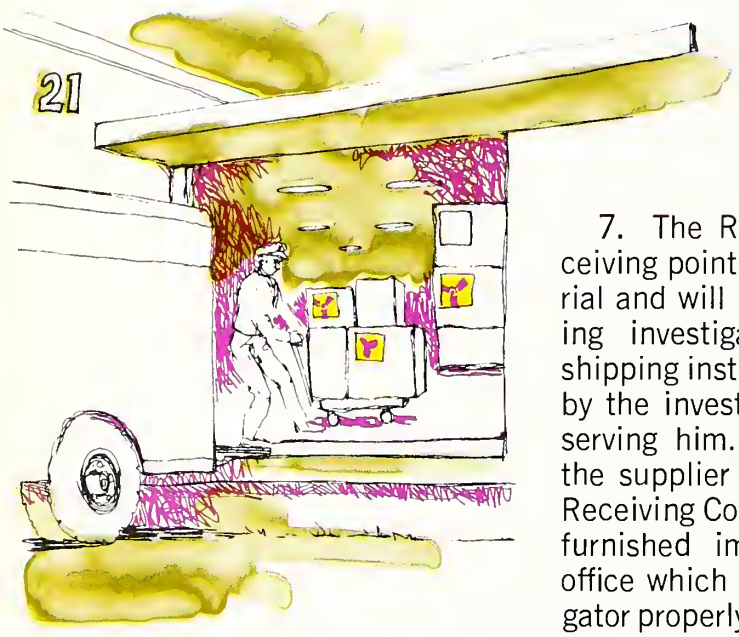
3. Upon notification of approval of his qualifications, the investigator then submits Form NIH–88, "Application for Use of Radioisotopes at the National Institutes of Health," to the Radiation Safety office. The form covers only the quantities specified on a single requisition. The form must be completed regardless of the method of acquisition. In cases other than purchase, the form serves as the required notice to the Radiation Safety office that the receipt of radioactive materials is contemplated through gifts or transfers from any source.

4. Established users of the NIH license may procure radioisotopes under the Telephone Charge Order (TCO) system, provided all conditions of the Small Purchase Procedures Manual (NIH Manual Handbook 2600–103–26.9) are met. Authorized investigators are reminded that: the dollar limit for radioisotopes is $500 and for radionuclides being used under the NIH Broad License delivery must be made within ten (10) days to: *Radiation Safety Officer, National Institutes of Health, Building 21, Radioisotope Laboratory, Bethesda, Maryland 20014.* See Small Purchase Procedures Manual for step-by-step instructions for obtaining radioisotopes by TCO and for list of TCO Account Suppliers.

5. Purchase orders exceeding $500 will be requisitioned in the usual manner by using Form PHS–402–1, "Requisition for Equipment and Sup-

plies," which shall be clearly labeled *"Radioisotope Order."* The requisition must be completed in all normal respects and, in addition, specify that delivery be made to the *Radiation Safety Officer, National Institutes of Health, Building 21, Radioisotope Laboratory, Bethesda, Maryland 20014.* The requisition and accompanying Form NIH–88 are routed through Radiation Safety, Bldg. 21, to the Procurement Section, Bldg. 13.

6. The purchase order will then be prepared by the Procurement Section, Materiel Management, and routed through the Radiation Safety office for final approval. The Radiation Safety Officer will indicate approval and place the AEC license number on the purchase order and forward it to the supplier.



7. The Radiation Safety office will be the receiving point on the NIH reservation for such material and will make the actual delivery to the ordering investigator. Any changes in the original shipping instructions should be furnished this office by the investigator or the Institute ordering office serving him. Shipping information received from the supplier by the Procurement Section and the Receiving Control Reports Section, Bldg. 13, will be furnished immediately to the Radiation Safety office which in turn will keep the ordering investigator properly informed.

8. In the case of ionizing radiation producing machines such as x-ray units, Van de Graaff generators, etc., the notification is made on Form NIH–1912, "Request for Authorization to Purchase and Use Radiation Producing Machinery or Equipment". The filing of Training and Experience Form NIH–465 may or may not be required by the Radiation Committee depending on the device(s), its complexity and the proposed uses. Consult with the Radiation Safety Officer concerning this Training and Experience requirement. The equipment is then requisitioned in the usual manner using Form PHS–402–1.

Shipping Radioactive Materials

1. When radioactive material is to be shipped from NIH, the shipper must notify the Radiation Safety office instead of the Shipping and Receiving Section. The Radiation Safety staff will pick up these shipments on telephone request. The usual NIH shipping request Form NIH 1884 is to be prepared and will accompany the container. Under item 7 of this form the description of articles must include radionuclide, chemical form, and activity (in μCi or mCi).

2. The recipient of any material to be shipped from NIH must provide evidence of an AEC (or agreement state*) license by furnishing a copy of his license to the Radiation Safety office before shipment can be made. Noncompliance with this requirement is a violation of the Atomic Energy Act and is subject to criminal prosecution as well as denial to NIH of further AEC-controlled radioisotopes. Check first with the Radiation Safety staff by phone to see if the recipient's license is already on file. If not, then request a copy from the recipient in order to fulfill this requirement.

3. The investigator is reminded that the NIH specific license of broad scope *covers only the Bethesda reservation and the Auburn Building.* Materials transported by the investigator to other installations must be transferred to the respective licensees in that area as in paragraph 2 above and in a manner complying with applicable AEC and/or Department of Transportation regulations.

4. When an empty radioisotope container is to be returned to the supplier, the ordering investigator must notify the Radiation Safety office, who will certify that it is free of contamination. The container may then be returned through normal channels. Promptness in returning the container is urged. Conditions of purchase usually require that such containers will be returned within a specified period of time.

*Agreement States: Those states that have entered into agreements with the AEC for the control of radioactive material.

Off-Site Use of Isotopes by NIH Staff

As specified in NIH Manual Issuance 1344, NIH investigators working with radioactive materials and radiation producing devices will comply with the following:

1. All off-site† uses of radioisotopes, domestic or foreign, under "generally licensed quantities" (10 CFR 31.100) or individual AEC or agreement state license should be subject to the same scientific review and approval by the Radiation Committee as prevails for in-house use.

2. Off-site domestic use under various forms of AEC or agreement state license of an NIH scientist may be permitted. This requires approval of the same type of application as is required for NIH use, plus approval of the application form as submitted to AEC or the agreement state, including specific data with respect to proposed methods of compliance with 10 CFR 20 or similar agreement state regulations. The NIH Radiation Safety office will provide assistance with these applications and requires copies of all relevant correspondence, of the final licenses, of renewals, and of subsequent amendments to the licenses.

3. Off-site foreign use may be authorized following compliance with paragraph (1) and receipt by the Radiation Committee of an acceptable statement indicating the full knowledge and agreement of an appropriate authority in the host country.

†Off-site: All research locations other than the NIH reservation and the Auburn Building (Bethesda) where NIH personnel are assigned.

4. All NIH scientists using radioisotopes under any circumstances in off-site locations, domestic or foreign, must use NIH personnel monitoring devices when indicated or be under an equivalent monitoring program acceptable to and reporting to the NIH Radiation Safety office.

5. The NIH Radiation Committee and Radiation Safety office are authorized to intervene and apply the applicable NIH regulations to off-site uses of other sources of ionizing radiations employed by NIH personnel.

6. Users of radioisotopes authorized and procured under the NIH Broad AEC License are reminded that this license is specific for the NIH *Bethesda reservation and Auburn Building*. This means that the transfer of radioisotopes from these locations to off-site premises requires clearance through the NIH Radiation Safety office. Transfers of radioisotopes from off-site locations to NIH must be made in accordance with the requirements of "Procurement of Radiation Sources."

Appendix

GLOSSARY

ABSORBED DOSE: The amount of energy imparted to matter by ionizing radiation per unit mass of irradiated material. (See Rad)

ABSORPTION: The phenomenon by which radiation imparts some or all of its energy to any material through which it passes.

ACTIVITY: The number of nuclear disintegrations occurring in a given quantity of material per unit time. (See Curie)

ALPHA PARTICLE: A strongly ionizing particle emitted from the nucleus during radioactive decay having a mass and charge equal in magnitude to a helium nucleus, consisting of 2 protons and 2 neutrons with a double positive charge.

ALPHA RAY: A stream of fast-moving helium nuclei (alpha particles), a strongly ionizing and weakly penetrating radiation.

ANNIHILATION (Electron): An interaction between a positive and negative electron; their energy, including rest energy, being converted into electromagnetic radiation (annihilation radiation).

ATOM: Smallest particle of an element which is capable of entering into a chemical reaction.

AUTORADIOGRAPH: Record of radiation from radioactive material in an object, made by placing the object in close proximity to a photographic emulsion.

BACKGROUND RADIATION: Ionizing radiation arising from radioactive material other than the one directly under consideration. Background radiation due to cosmic rays and natural radioactivity is always present. There may also be background radiation due to the presence of radioactive substances in other parts of the building, in the building material itself, etc.

BETA PARTICLE: Charged particle emitted from the nucleus of an atom, having a mass and charge equal in magnitude to that of the electron.

BETA RAY: A stream of high speed electrons or positrons of nuclear origin more penetrating but less ionizing than alpha rays.

BREMSSTRAHLUNG: Electromagnetic (x-ray) radiation associated with the deceleration of charged particles passing through matter. Usually associated with energetic beta emitters, e.g., phosphorus-32.

CALIBRATION: Determination of variation from standard, or accuracy, of a measuring instrument to ascertain necessary correction factors.

CONTAMINATION, RADIOACTIVE: Deposition of radioactive material in any place where it is not desired, and particularly in any place where its presence may be harmful. The harm may be in vitiating the validity of an experiment or a procedure, or in actually being a source of excessive exposure to personnel.

CARRIER FREE: An adjective applied to one or more radioactive iostopes of an element in minute quantity, essentially undiluted with stable isotope carrier.

COUNT (Radiation Measurements): The external indication of a device designed to enumerate ionizing events. It may refer to a single detected event or to the total registered in a given period of time. The term is often erroneously used to designate a disintegration, ionizing event, or voltage pulse.

CRITICAL ORGAN: That organ or tissue, the irradiation of which will result in the greatest hazard to the health of the individual or his descendants.

CURIE: The quantity of any radioactive material in which the number of disintegrations is 3.700×10^{10} per second. Abbrevated Ci.

Millicurie: One-thousandth of a curie (3.7×10^{7} disintegrations per second). Abbreviated mCi. Microcurie: One millionth of a curie (3.7×10^{4} disintegrations per second). Abbreviated μCi. Picocurie: One millionth of a microcurie (3.7×10^{-2} disintegrations per second or 2.22 disintegrations per minute). Abbreviated pCi.

DECAY, RADIOACTIVE: Disintegration of the nucleus of an unstable nuclide by the spontaneous emission of charged particles and/or photons.

DOSE: A general term denoting the quantity of radiation or energy absorbed in a specified mass. For special purposes it must be appropriately qualified, e.g., absorbed dose.

DOSE, ABSORBED: The energy imparted to matter by ionizing radiation per unit mass of irradiated material at the place of interest. The unit of absorbed dose is the rad, which is 100 ergs/gram.

DOSE EQUIVALENT: A quantity used in radiation protection expressing all radiation on a common scale for calculating the effective absorbed dose. The unit of dose equivalent is the rem, which is numerically equal to the absorbed dose in rads multiplied by certain modifying factors such as the quality factor, the distribution factor, etc.

EFFICIENCY (Counters): A measure of the probability that a count will be recorded when radiation is incident on a detector. Usage varies considerably so it is well to make sure which factors (window, transmission, sensitive volume, energy dependence, etc.) are included in a given case.

ELECTRON: Negatively charged elementary particle which is a constituent of every neutral atom. Its unit of negative electricity equals 4.8×10^{-10} electrostatic units or 1.6×10^{-19} coulombs. Its mass is 0.00549 atomic mass units.

ELECTRON CAPTURE: A mode of radioactive decay involving the capture of an orbital electron by its nucleus. Capture from the particular electron shell is designated as "K-electron capture," "L-electron capture," etc.

ELECTRON VOLT: A unit of energy equivalent to the amount of energy gained by an electron in passing through a potential difference of 1 volt. Abbreviated eV. Larger multiple units of the electron volt frequently used are: keV for thousand or kiloelectron volts, MeV for million electron volts and BeV for billion electron volts.

EXPOSURE: A measure of the ionization produced in air by x or gamma radiation. It is the sum of the electrical charges on all ions of one sign produced in air when all electrons liberated by photons in a volume element of air are completely stopped in air, divided by the mass of air in the volume element. The special unit of exposure is the roentgen.

FILM BADGE: A packet of photographic film used for the approximate measurement of radiation exposure for personnel monitoring purposes. The badge may contain two or more films of differing sensitivity, and it may contain filters which shield parts of the film from certain types of radiation.

FILTER (Radiology), PRIMARY: A sheet of material, usually metal, placed in a beam of radiation to remove, as far as possible, the less penetrating components of the beam. **SECONDARY:** A sheet of material of lower atomic number, relative to that of the primary filter, placed in the filtered beam of radiation to remove characteristic radiation produced by the primary filter.

GAMMA RAY: Very penerating electromagnetic radiation of nuclear origin. Except for origin, identical to x-ray.

GEIGER-MUELLER (G-M) COUNTER: Highly sensitive gas-filled detector and associated circuitry used for radiation detection and measurement.

GENETIC EFFECT OF RADIATION: Inheritable changes, chiefly mutations, produced by the absorption of ionizing radiations. On the basis of present knowledge these effects are purely additive, and there is no recovery.

HALF-LIFE, BIOLOGICAL: The time required for the body to eliminate one-half of an administered dose of any substance by the regular processes of elimination. This time is approximately the same for both stable and radioactive isotopes of a particular element.

HALF-LIFE, EFFECTIVE: Time required for a radioactive nuclide in a system to be diminished 50 percent as a result of the combined action of radioactive decay and biological elimination.

$$\text{Effective half-life} = \frac{\text{Biological half-life} \times \text{Radioactive half-life}}{\text{Biological half-life} + \text{Radioactive half-life}}$$

HALF-LIFE, RADIOACTIVE: Time required for a radioactive substance to lose 50 percent of its activity by decay. Each radionuclide has a unique half-life.

HALF VALUE LAYER (Half thickness): The thickness of any specified material necessary to reduce the intensity of an x-ray or gamma ray beam to one-half its original value.

HEALTH PHYSICS: A term in common use for that branch of radiological science dealing with the protection of personnel from harmful effects of ionizing radiation.

INVERSE SQUARE LAW: The intensity of radiation at any distance from a point source varies inversely as the square of that distance. For example: If the radiation exposure is 100 R/hr at 1 inch from a source, the exposure will be 0.01 R/hr at 100 inches.

ION: Atomic particle, atom, or chemical radical bearing an electrical charge, either negative or positive.

IONIZATION: The process by which a neutral atom or molecule acquires either a positive or a negative charge.

IONIZATION CHAMBER: An instrument designed to measure the quantity of ionizing radiation in terms of the charge of electricity associated with ions produced within a defined volume.

IONIZATION, SPECIFIC: The number of ion pairs per unit length of path of ionizing radiation in a medium; e.g., per centimeter of air or per micron of tissue.

IONIZING RADIATION: Any electromagnetic or particulate radiation capable of producing ions, directly or indirectly, in its passage through matter.

ISOTOPES: Nuclides having the same number of protons in their nuclei, and hence having the same atomic number, but differing in the number of neutrons, and therefore in the mass number. Almost identical chemical properties exist between isotopes of a particular element.

LABELED COMPOUND: A compound consisting, in part, of labeled molecules. By observations of radioactivity or isotopic composition this compound or it fragments may be followed through physical, chemical or biological processes.

MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE DOSE (MPD): Maximum dose of radiation which may be received by persons working with ionizing radiation, which will produce no detectable damage over the normal life span.

MILLIROENTGEN (mR): A submultiple of the roentgen equal to one one-thousandth (1/1000th) of a roentgen. (See Roentgen)

MONITORING, RADIOLOGICAL: Periodic or continuous determination of the amount of ionizing radiation or radioactive contamination present in an occupied region as a safety measure for purposes of health protection.

Area Monitoring: Routine monitoring of the level of radiation or of radioactive contamination of any particular area, building, room or equipment.

Personnel Monitoring: Monitoring any part of an individual, his breath, excretions, or any part of his clothing. (See Radiological Survey)

NEUTRON: Elementary particle with a mass approximately the same as that of a hydrogen atom and electrically neutral. It has a half-life in minutes and decays in a free state into a proton and an electron.

NUCLIDE: A species of atom characterized by its mass number, atomic number, and energy state of its nucleus, provided that the atom is capable of existing for a measurable time.

PROTECTIVE BARRIERS: Barriers of radiation absorbing material, such as lead, concrete, plaster, and plastic, that are used to reduce radiation exposure.

Protective Barriers, Primary: Barriers sufficient to attenuate the useful beam to the required degree.

Protective Barriers, Secondary: Barriers sufficient to attenuate stray or scattered radiation to the required degee.

RADIATION: 1. The emission and propagation of energy through space or through a material medium in the form of waves; for instance, the emission and propagation of electromagnetic waves, or of sound and elastic waves. 2. The energy propagated through a material medium as waves; for example, energy in the form of electromagnetic waves or of elastic waves. The term "radiation" or "radiant energy," when unqualified, usually refers to electromagnetic radiation. Such radiation commonly is classified according to frequency as Hertzian, infrared, visible (light), ultra-violet, x-ray, and gamma ray. 3. By extension, corpuscular emissions, such as alpha and beta radiation, or rays of mixed or unknown type, as cosmic radiation.

RADIOLOGICAL SURVEY: Evaluation of the radiation hazards incident to the production, use or existence of radioactive materials or other sources of radiation under a specific set of conditions. Such evaluation customarily includes a physical survey of the disposition of materials and equipment, measurements or estimates of the levels of radiation that may be involved, and a sufficient knowledge of processes using or affecting these materials to predict hazards resulting from expected or possible changes in materials or equipment.

RADIOTOXICITY: Term referring to the potential of an isotope to cause damage to living tissue by absorption of energy from the disintegration of the radioactive material introduced into the body.

RELATIVE BIOLOGICAL EFFECTIVENESS (RBE): For a particular living organism or part of an organism, the ratio of the absorbed dose of a reference radiation that produces a specified biological effect to the absorbed dose of the radiation of interest that produces the same biological effect.

REM: The special unit of dose equivalent. The dose equivalent in rems is numerically equal to the absorbed dose in rads multiplied by the quality factor, distribution factor, and any other necessary modifying factors.

ROENTGEN (R): The quantity of x or gamma radiation such that the associated corpuscular emission per 0.001293 grams of dry air produces, in air, ions carrying one electrostatic unit of quantity of electricity of either sign. The roentgen is the special unit of exposure.

SCINTILLATION COUNTER: A counter in which light flashes produced in a scintillator by ionizing radiation are converted into electrical pulses by a photomultiplier tube.

SHIELDING MATERIAL: Any material which is used to absorb radiation and thus effectively reduce the intensity of radiation, and in some cases eliminate it. Lead, concrete, aluminum, water, and plastic are examples of commonly used shielding material.

SMEAR (Smear or Swipe Test): A procedure in which a swab, e.g., a circle of filter paper, is rubbed on a surface and its radioactivity measured to determine if the surface is contaminated with loose radioactive material.

SPECIFIC ACTIVITY: Total radioactivity of a given nuclide per gram of a compound, element or radioactive nuclide.

TRACER, ISOTOPIC: The isotope or nonnatural mixture of isotopes of an element which may be incorporated into a sample to make possible observation of the course of that element, alone or in combination, through a chemical, biological, or physical process. The observations may be made by measurement of radioactivity or of isotopic abundance.

THERMOLUMINESCENT DOSIMETER: A dosimeter made of certain crystalline material which is capable of both storing a fraction of absorbed ionizing radiation and releasing this energy in the form of visible photons when heated. The amount of light released can be used as a measure of radiation exposure to these crystals.

X-RAYS: Penetrating electromagnetic radiations having wave lengths shorter than those of visible light. They are usually produced by bombarding a metallic target with fast electrons in a high vacuum. In nuclear reactions it is customary to refer to photons originating in the nucleus as gamma rays, and those originating in the extranuclear part of the atom as x-rays. These rays are sometimes called roentgen rays after their discoverer, W. C. Roentgen.

GUIDELINES FOR MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE DOSES FOR NIH PERSONNEL

Organ	Dose in mrem			
	Year	Quarter	Month	Week
Whole Body (Including Gonads, Lens of Eye, Red Bone Marrow)	5,000	1,250	400	100
Forearms, Hands, Feet and Ankles	75,000	18,750	6,250	1,500
Skin of Whole Body	30,000	7,500	2,500	650
Pregnant Women or Employees Under 18 Years of Age	500	125	40	10

For information on specific organs or tissues not listed, consult with Radiation Committee or Radiation Safety Officer.

CLASSIFICATION OF ISOTOPES ACCORDING TO RELATIVE RADIOTOXICITY PER UNIT ACTIVITY

(Based on Published Data and NIH User Experience)

Class 1 (very high toxicity)

Sr-90 + Y-90, *Pb-210 + Bi-210(Ra D + E), Po-210, At-211, *Ra-226 + 55% *daughter products, Ac-227, *U-233, Pu-239, *Am-241, Cm-242, plus other transuranium isotopes.

Class 2 (high toxicity)

Ca-45, *Ca-47, *Fe-59, *Sr-85, Sr-89, Y-91, *Ru-106 + Rh-106, *I-125, *I-131, *Ba-140 + *La-140, Ce-144 + *Pr-144, Sm-151, *Eu-154, *Tm-170, *Hg-203, *Th-234 + *Pa-234, *natural uranium.

Class 3 (moderate toxicity)

*Na-22, *Na-24, P-32, P-33, S-35, Cl-36, *K-42, *Sc-46, *Sc-47, *Sc-48, *V-48, *Mn-52, *Mn-54, *Mn-56, Fe-55, *Co-57, *Co-58, *Co-60, Ni-59, *Cu-64, *Cu-67, *Zn-65, *Ga-67, *Ga-72, *As-74, *As-76, *Br-82, *Kr-85, *Rb-84, *Rb-86, *Zr-95 + *Nb-95, *Nb-95, *Mo-99, Tc-98, *Rh-105, Pd-103 + Rh-103, *Ag-105, *Ag-111, Cd-109 + *Ag-109, *Sn-113, *Te-127, *Te-129, *I-132, *Xe-133, *Cs-137 + *Ba-137, *La-140, Pr-143, Pm-147, *Ho-166, *Lu-177, *Ta-182, *W-181, *Re-183, Ir-190, *Ir-192, Pt-191, *Pt-193, *Au-196, *Au-198, *Au-199, Tl-200, Tl-202, Tl-204, *Pb-203, *Hg-197.

Class 4 (slight toxicity)

H-3, Be-7, C-14, *F-18, *Cr-51, Ge-71, *Sr-87m, *Tc-99m, *Tl-201.

*Gamma emitter and/or associated photon emitter.

GUIDELINES FOR MAXIMUM ACTIVITIES IN NIH LABORATORIES

Radiotoxicity of Isotopes	Minimum Significant Quantity Utilized	Typical NIH Laboratory	Isotope Laboratory Building 21 (1)
Very high	0.1 μCi	10 μCi or less	10 μCi–10 mCi
High	1.0 μCi	100 μCi or less	100 μCi–100 mCi
Moderate	10 μCi	1 mCi or less	1 mCi–1 Ci
Slight	100 μCi	10 mCi or less	10 mCi–10 Ci

Modifying factors should be applied to the quantities indicated in the last 2 columns of the above table, according to the complexity of the procedures to be followed. The following factors are suggested but due regard should be paid to the circumstances affecting individual cases.

Procedure	*Modifying factor*
Storage (stock solutions)	× 100
Very simple wet operations	× 10
Normal chemical operations	× 1
Complex wet operations with risk of spills	× 0.1
Simple dry operations	× 0.1
Dry and dusty operations	× 0.01

(1) With proper documentation of experimental protocol and with approval of the Radiation Committee, investigators may be permitted to use these quantities in NIH laboratories outside Building 21. With similar documentation, activities exceeding these maximum quantities may be approved for use in Building 21 only.

SELECTED PROPERTIES OF MOST FREQUENTLY ORDERED RADIONUCLIDES

Nuclide	Maximum Beta Energy (MeV)	Gamma Energy (MeV)	I_γ mR/hr/mCi at 1 m	MPBB (μCi)	Critical Organ	Half-Life	
						Radioactive	Biological (days)
^{3}H	0.0186			1000	Body Tissue	12.26y	12
^{14}C	0.156			300	Fat	5730y	12
^{24}Na	1.389	1.369 (100%) 2.754 (100%)	1.84	7	Total Body	14.96h	11
^{32}P	1.710			6	Bone	14.28d	1155
^{33}P	0.248			40	Bone	24.4d	1155
^{35}S	0.167			90	Testis	87.9d	623
^{51}Cr		0.32(9%)	0.016	800	Total Body	27.8d	616
^{125}I		28 keV average (143%)	0.07	1.6	Thyroid	60.2d	138
^{131}I	0.606	0.637 (6.8%) 0.364 (82%)	0.22	0.7	Thyroid	8.05d	138

Column (4), I_γ Milliroentgens per hour at 1 meter from 1 millicurie.

Column (5), Maximum Permissible Body Burden (MPBB). The amount of the isotope maintained in the body which will deliver the maximum permissible dose equivalent rate to the limiting organ. The value given is for material that has been absorbed by the blood stream and deposited in the body. The lung or gastrointestinal tract may be more limiting for continued exposure to chemical forms that are not readily absorbed.

Column (6), Critical Organ. The organ that receives the highest dose equivalent relative to its maximum permissible dose equivalent from a sustained intake (see discussion of Column 5). The maximum permissible body burden may be identical for several organs. Then, the organ with the smallest maximum permissible dose equivalent or the organ affected by most other radioactive materials was chosen.

Column (7), Radioactive Half-Life. Present best value, obtained from "Table of Isotopes—6th Edition" by C. M. Lederer, J. M. Hollander, and I. Perlman, John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1967. The abbreviations used here are: s, second; m, minute; h, hour; d, day; and y, year.

Column (8), Biological Half-Life. The time required for one-half of the stable element to be removed from the critical organ by biological processes, as listed by the ICRP. The actual half-time of elimination depends also on the half-life of the isotope. The "effective half-life" in the critical organ (T_{Eff}) is given by $T_{Eff} = \frac{T_R T_B}{T_R + T_B}$ where T_R is the radioactive half-life and T_B is the biological half-life.

Rules of Thumb

Beta Particles

a. Beta particles of at least 70 keV energy are required to penetrate the nominal protective layer of the skin (7 mg/cm^2 or 0.07 mm).

b. The average energy of a beta-ray spectrum is approximately one-third the maximum energy.

c. The range of beta particles in air is $\sim$ 12 ft/MeV. (Maximum range of ^{32}P beta is 1.71 MeV $\times$ 12 ft/Mev $\cong$ 20 ft).

d. The dose rate in rads per hour in a solution by a beta emitter is 1.12 EC/ρ, where E is the average beta energy per disintegration in MeV, C is the concentration in microcuries per cubic centimeter, and ρ is the density of the medium in grams per cubic centimeter. The dose rate at the surface of the solution is one-half the value given by this relation. (For ^{32}P average energy of approximately 0.7 MeV, the dose rate from 1 μCi/cm^3 (in water) is 1.48 rads/hr).

e. The surface dose rate through the nominal protective layer of skin (7 mg/cm^2) from a uniform thin deposition of 1 μCi/cm^2 is about 9 rads/hour for energies above about 0.6 MeV. Note that in a thin layer, the beta dose rate exceeds the gamma dose rate, for equal energies released, by about a factor of 100.

f. For a point source of beta radiation (neglecting self and air absorption) of strength mCi millicuries, the dose rate at 1 cm is approximately equal to 200 $\times$ mCi rads/hour and varies only slowly with beta energy. Dose rate for 1 mCi ^{32}P at 1 cm is approximately 200 rads/hour.

Gamma Rays

a. For a point source gamma emitter with energies between 0.07 and 4 MeV, the exposure rate (mR/hr) within $\pm$ 20% at 1 foot is $6 \times mCi \times E \times n$, where mCi is the number of millicuries; E, the energy in MeV; and n, the number of gammas per disintegration.

b. The dose rate to tissue in rads per hour in an infinite medium uniformly contaminated by a gamma emitter is $2.12\ EC/\rho$, where C is the number of microcuries per cubic centimeter, E is the average gamma energy per disintegration in MeV, and ρ is the density of the medium. At the surface of a large body, the dose rate is about half of this.

X-Ray

a. The exposure rate at 2 feet from diagnostic x-ray equipment operated at 100 kVp and 100 milliamperes is approximately 2.3 roentgens/second.

b. Exposure rate at the fluoroscopy table with tube potential at 80 kVp and tube current of 1 milliampere should not exceed 2.1 roentgens/minute.

c. Scattered radiation can be as penetrating as the primary beam.

X-Ray Diffraction

a. The x-ray beam intensities from the primary beam can be as much as 400,000 R/min.

b. Scattered radiation 10 cm from the points of scatter about the x-ray tube head has been measured in the order of 150 R/hr.

c. The threshold dose sufficient to produce skin erythema is 300 to 400 roentgens.

d. The minimum cataractogenic single dose is 200 rads, while a dose of 750 rads exhibits a high incidence of cataract formation.

Miscellaneous

a. The activity of any radionuclide is reduced to less than 1% after 7 half-lives (i.e., $2^{-7} = 0.8\%$).

b. For material with a half-life greater than six days, the change in activity in 24 hours will be less than 10%.

MIRD Absorbed Dose Calculations

The following are examples of the equations and calculations necessary to estimate absorbed dose according to the schema developed and published by the Medical Internal Radiation Dose (MIRD) Committee of the Society of Nuclear Medicine. Pamphlets containing the required data may be obtained by writing: MIRD Committee, Society of Nuclear Medicine, 211 E. 43rd Street, New York, New York 10017. A limited number of copies are available for short term loan from the Radiation Safety office. Reminder: when using the MIRD method, it is most important to keep all quantities in the specified units.

A. General Equation

$$\bar{D}(v_2 \leftarrow v_1) = \frac{\tilde{A}}{m} \sum_i \Delta_i \phi_i (v_2 \leftarrow v_1)$$

where $\bar{D}$ = mean absorbed dose (rads)
$(v_2 \leftarrow v_1)$ = target volume (v_2) absorbing radiation from source volume (v_1)
$\tilde{A}$ = cumulated activity (μCi-h)
m = mass of target organ (g)
Δ = equilibrium dose constant (g-rad/μCi-h)
i = subscript symbol for all types of radiation
ϕ = absorbed fraction (dimensionless)

B. Other Important Equations

1. $$\tilde{A} = A_o \int_{t_o}^{t} \exp(-0.693t/T_{eff})\, dt$$

where A_o = initial activity in source volume (μCi)
t = time (h)
T_{eff} = effective half-life (h)

2. $$\frac{1}{T_{eff}} = \frac{1}{T_{bio}} + \frac{1}{T_{phy}}$$

where T_{bio} = biological half-life (h) of isotope in the source volume
T_{phy} = physical half-life (h)

3. For complete disintegration of the isotope:
$\tilde{A} = A_o\ (1.44 \times T_{eff})$

4. For non-pentrating radiation:
$\phi_{n-p}(v_1 \longleftrightarrow v_1) = 1$
$\phi_{n-p}(v_2 \leftarrow v_1) = 0$, if $v_2 \neq v_1$
where $_{n-p}$ = the subscript indicating non-penetrating radiations
$(v_1 \longleftrightarrow v_1)$ = target organ and source are the same volumes

5. For penetrating radiation:
ϕ is dependent upon the geometry of the system and energies of the radiation(s) and can be found in MIRD Pamphlet 5. If necessary, plot values of ϕ for specific source and target organs vs. energy.

C. Specific Example

The following example is given solely to demonstrate the method of calculation and does not necessarily indicate that the target organs selected will receive the highest absorbed doses.

Example: 0.1 mCi ^{24}Na is administered orally and is excreted exponentially from the stomach with a three hour half-time. What is the absorbed dose to the stomach? to the total body? (Simplifying assumption: idealized condition with no absorption of ^{24}Na from the stomach into the body.)

1. Necessary Information on ^{24}Na in the Stomach
   a. Biological half-life (T_{bio}) = 3 h (given)
   b. Physical half-life (T_{phy}) = 15 h (from MIRD Pamphlet 4, p. 16)
   c. Calculated effective half-life:

$$\frac{1}{T_{eff}} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{15}; \; T_{eff} = 2.5 \text{ h}$$

   d. Decay data (from MIRD Pamphlet 4, p. 16)

Radiation Type	Energy (MeV)	Δ_i $\left[\frac{\text{g-rad}}{\mu\text{Ci-h}}\right]$
Beta-1	0.5547	1.1803
Gamma-1	1.3685	2.9149
Gamma-2	2.7539	5.8599

   e. Biological data (from MIRD Pamphlet 5, Table 1, p. 8)
      1) Source organ: stomach, 402 g
      2) Target organ: stomach, 402 g
      3) Target organ: total body, 70,036 g

2. Calculation of Dose from Stomach (v_1) to Stomach (v_1)
   a. Calculation of $\sum_i \Delta_i \phi_i$
      1) Non-penetrating radiation

$$\phi_{n-p}(v_1 \longleftrightarrow v_1) = 1$$

$$\sum_{n-p} \Delta\phi = 1 \times 1.1803 = 1.1803 \text{ g-rad}/\mu\text{Ci-h}$$

      2) Penetrating radiation
      Values of ϕ for penetrating radiation are given in MIRD Pamphlet 5, p. 19.

$$\phi\gamma_1 = 0.09$$

$$\phi\gamma_2 = 0.072$$

$$\sum \Delta\gamma_1\phi\gamma_1 = 2.9149 \times 0.09 = 0.2623$$

$$\sum \Delta\gamma_2\phi\gamma_2 = 5.8599 \times 0.072 = 0.4219$$

$$\sum_p \Delta\phi = 0.2623 + 0.4219 = 0.6842 \text{ g-rad}/\mu\text{Ci-h}$$

      3) Total $\sum \Delta\phi$

$$\sum_{n-p} \Delta\phi + \sum_p \Delta\phi = 1.1803 + 0.6842 = 1.8645 \text{ g-rad}/\mu\text{Ci-h}$$

b. Calculation of Cumulated Activity

$\tilde{A} = A_o(1.44 \times T_{eff}) = 100(1.44 \times 2.5) = 360\ \mu$Ci-h

c. Calculation of Dose to the Stomach from Source in the Stomach

$$\bar{D} = \frac{\tilde{A}}{m}\sum_i \Delta_i\phi_i = \frac{360\ \mu\text{Ci-h}}{402\ \text{g}} \times \frac{1.8645\ \text{g-rad}}{\mu\text{Ci-h}} = 1.669\ \text{rads}$$

3. Calculation of Dose from the Stomach (v_1) to the Total Body (v_2)

a. Calculation of $\sum_i \Delta_i\phi_i$

1) Non-penetrating radiation

$\phi_{n-p}\ (v_2 \leftarrow v_1) = 0$; thus, no contribution to absorbed dose to total body

2) Penetrating radiation

Values of ϕ for penetrating radiation are given in MIRD Pamphlet 5, p. 19.

$\phi\gamma_1 = 0.37$

$\phi\gamma_2 = 0.33$

$\sum \Delta_{\gamma_1}\phi\gamma_1 = 2.9149 \times 0.37 = 1.0785$

$\sum \Delta_{\gamma_2}\phi\gamma_2 = 5.8599 \times 0.33 = 1.9338$

$\sum_p \Delta\phi = 1.0785 + 1.9338 = 3.0122$ g-rad/μCi-h

3) Total $\sum \Delta\phi$

$\sum_{n-p}\Delta\phi + \sum_p \Delta\phi = 0 + 3.0122 = 3.0122$ g-rad/μCi-h

b. Calculation of Cumulated Activity

Same as above: 360 μCi-h.

c. Calculation of Dose to the Total Body from the Stomach

$$\bar{D} = \frac{\tilde{A}}{m}\sum_i \Delta_i\phi_i = \frac{360\ \mu\text{Ci—h}}{70{,}036\ \text{g}} \times \frac{3.0122\ \text{g—rad}}{\mu\text{Ci—h}} = 0.015\ \text{rads}$$

4. Summary of Dose Calculations

100 μCi ^{24}Na; Source Organ: Stomach

Target Organ	Absorbed Dose (rads)
Stomach	1.669
Total Body	0.015

Selected Decay Corrections

Calcium – 45

165 Days

Days	Days									
	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18
0	1.0000	.9916	.9833	.9751	.9670	.9589	.9508	.9429	.9350	.9272
20	.9194	.9117	.9041	.8965	.8890	.8816	.8742	.8669	.8596	.8525
40	.8453	.8383	.8312	.8243	.8174	.8105	.8038	.7970	.7904	.7838
60	.7772	.7707	.7643	.7579	.7515	.7452	.7390	.7328	.7267	.7206
80	.7146	.7086	.7027	.6968	.6910	.6852	.6794	.6738	.6681	.6625
100	.6570	.6515	.6460	.6406	.6353	.6300	.6247	.6195	.6143	.6091
120	.6040	.5990	.5940	.5890	.5841	.5792	.5743	.5695	.5648	.5601
140	.5554	.5507	.5461	.5415	.5370	.5325	.5281	.5236	.5193	.5149
160	.5106	.5063	.5021	.4979	.4937	.4896	.4855	.4814	.4774	.4734
180	.4695	.4655	.4616	.4578	.4540	.4502	.4464	.4427	.4389	.4353
200	.4316	.4280	.4244	.4209	.4174	.4139	.4104	.4070	.4036	.4002
220	.3969	.3935	.3902	.3870	.3837	.3805	.3773	.3742	.3711	.3679
240	.3649	.3618	.3588	.3558	.3528	.3499	.3469	.3440	.3412	.3383
260	.3355	.3327	.3299	.3271	.3244	.3217	.3190	.3163	.3137	.3110
280	.3084	.3059	.3033	.3008	.2982	.2957	.2933	.2908	.2884	.2860
300	.2836	.2812	.2789	.2765	.2742	.2719	.2696	.2674	.2651	.2629
320	.2607	.2585	.2564	.2542	.2521	.2500	.2479	.2458	.2438	.2417
340	.2397	.2377	.2357	.2337	.2318	.2299	.2279	.2260	.2241	.2223
360	.2204	.2186	.2167	.2149	.2131	.2113	.2096	.2078	.2061	.2043

Calcium – 47

4.54 Days

Days	Hours											
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0.0	1.0000	.9937	.9874	.9811	.9749	.9687	.9626	.9564	.9504	.9444	.9384	.9324
0.5	.9265	.9206	.9148	.9090	.9032	.8975	.8918	.8862	.8805	.8749	.8694	.8639
1.0	.8584	.8530	.8476	.8422	.8368	.8315	.8263	.8210	.8158	.8106	.8055	.8004
1.5	.7953	.7903	.7853	.7803	.7753	.7704	.7655	.7607	.7559	.7511	.7463	.7416
2.0	.7369	.7322	.7275	.7229	.7184	.7138	.7093	.7048	.7003	.6959	.6914	.6871
2.5	.6827	.6784	.6741	.6698	.6656	.6613	.6571	.6530	.6488	.6447	.6406	.6366
3.0	.6325	.6285	.6245	.6206	.6166	.6127	.6088	.6050	.6011	.5973	.5935	.5898
3.5	.5860	.5823	.5786	.5750	.5713	.5677	.5641	.5605	.5570	.5534	.5499	.5464
4.0	.5430	.5395	.5361	.5327	.5293	.5260	.5226	.5193	.5160	.5128	.5095	.5063
4.5	.5031	.4999	.4967	.4936	.4904	.4873	.4842	.4812	.4781	.4751	.4721	.4691
5.0	.4661	.4631	.4602	.4573	.4544	.4515	.4486	.4458	.4430	.4402	.4374	.4346
5.5	.4318	.4291	.4264	.4237	.4210	.4183	.4157	.4130	.4104	.4078	.4052	.4026
6.0	.4001	.3976	.3950	.3925	.3900	.3876	.3851	.3827	.3802	.3778	.3754	.3731
6.5	.3707	.3683	.3660	.3637	.3614	.3591	.3568	.3545	.3523	.3501	.3478	.3456
7.0	.3434	.3413	.3391	.3370	.3348	.3327	.3306	.3285	.3264	.3243	.3223	.3202
7.5	.3182	.3162	.3142	.3122	.3102	.3082	.3063	.3043	.3024	.3005	.2986	.2967
8.0	.2948	.2929	.2911	.2892	.2874	.2856	.2838	.2820	.2802	.2784	.2766	.2749
8.5	.2731	.2714	.2697	.2680	.2663	.2646	.2629	.2613	.2596	.2579	.2563	.2547
9.0	.2531	.2515	.2499	.2483	.2467	.2451	.2436	.2421	.2405	.2390	.2375	.2360
9.5	.2345	.2330	.2315	.2300	.2286	.2271	.2257	.2243	.2228	.2214	.2200	.2186
10.0	.2172	.2159	.2145	.2131	.2118	.2104	.2091	.2078	.2065	.2052	.2038	.2026
10.5	.2013	.2000	.1987	.1975	.1962	.1950	.1937	.1925	.1913	.1901	.1889	.1877
11.0	.1865	.1853	.1841	.1830	.1818	.1806	.1795	.1784	.1772	.1761	.1750	.1739
11.5	.1728	.1717	.1706	.1695	.1684	.1674	.1663	.1652	.1642	.1632	.1621	.1611
12.0	.1601	.1591	.1581	.1570	.1561	.1551	.1541	.1531	.1521	.1512	.1502	.1493
12.5	.1483	.1474	.1464	.1455	.1446	.1437	.1428	.1419	.1410	.1401	.1392	.1383
13.0	.1374	.1365	.1357	.1348	.1340	.1331	.1323	.1314	.1306	.1298	.1289	.1281
13.5	.1273	.1265	.1257	.1249	.1241	.1233	.1225	.1218	.1210	.1202	.1195	.1187
14.0	.1180	.1172	.1165	.1157	.1150	.1143	.1135	.1128	.1121	.1114	.1107	.1100
14.5	.1093	.1086	.1079	.1072	.1065	.1059	.1052	.1045	.1039	.1032	.1025	.1019

Chromium – 51

27.8 Days

Days	Hours											
	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22
0	1.0000	.9979	.9959	.9938	.9917	.9897	.9876	.9856	.9835	.9815	.9794	.9774
1	.9754	.9734	.9713	.9693	.9673	.9653	.9633	.9613	.9593	.9573	.9553	.9533
2	.9514	.9494	.9474	.9454	.9435	.9415	.9396	.9376	.9357	.9337	.9318	.9299
3	.9279	.9260	.9241	.9222	.9202	.9183	.9164	.9145	.9126	.9107	.9088	.9070
4	.9051	.9032	.9013	.8995	.8976	.8957	.8939	.8920	.8902	.8883	.8865	.8846
5	.8828	.8810	.8791	.8773	.8755	.8737	.8719	.8700	.8682	.8664	.8646	.8628
6	.8611	.8593	.8575	.8557	.8539	.8522	.8504	.8486	.8469	.8451	.8433	.8416
7	.8398	.8381	.8364	.8346	.8329	.8312	.8294	.8277	.8260	.8243	.8226	.8209
8	.8192	.8175	.8158	.8141	.8124	.8107	.8090	.8073	.8057	.8040	.8023	.8007
9	.7990	.7973	.7957	.7940	.7924	.7907	.7891	.7875	.7858	.7842	.7826	.7809
10	.7793	.7777	.7761	.7745	.7729	.7713	.7697	.7681	.7665	.7649	.7633	.7617
11	.7601	.7586	.7570	.7554	.7538	.7523	.7507	.7492	.7476	.7460	.7445	.7430
12	.7414	.7399	.7383	.7368	.7353	.7337	.7322	.7307	.7292	.7277	.7262	.7247
13	.7232	.7217	.7202	.7187	.7172	.7157	.7142	.7127	.7112	.7098	.7083	.7068
14	.7053	.7039	.7024	.7010	.6995	.6981	.6966	.6952	.6937	.6923	.6908	.6894
15	.6880	.6865	.6851	.6837	.6823	.6809	.6795	.6780	.6766	.6752	.6738	.6724
16	.6710	.6696	.6683	.6669	.6655	.6641	.6627	.6613	.6600	.6586	.6572	.6559
17	.6545	.6532	.6518	.6504	.6491	.6477	.6464	.6451	.6437	.6424	.6411	.6397
18	.6384	.6371	.6357	.6344	.6331	.6318	.6305	.6292	.6279	.6266	.6253	.6240
19	.6227	.6214	.6201	.6188	.6175	.6162	.6150	.6137	.6124	.6111	.6099	.6086
20	.6073	.6061	.6048	.6036	.6023	.6011	.5998	.5986	.5973	.5961	.5949	.5936
21	.5924	.5912	.5899	.5887	.5875	.5863	.5850	.5838	.5826	.5814	.5802	.5790
22	.5778	.5766	.5754	.5742	.5730	.5718	.5706	.5695	.5683	.5671	.5659	.5647
23	.5636	.5624	.5612	.5601	.5589	.5577	.5566	.5554	.5543	.5531	.5520	.5508
24	.5497	.5485	.5474	.5463	.5451	.5440	.5429	.5418	.5406	.5395	.5384	.5373
25	.5362	.5350	.5339	.5328	.5317	.5306	.5295	.5284	.5273	.5262	.5251	.5240
26	.5230	.5219	.5208	.5197	.5186	.5175	.5165	.5154	.5143	.5133	.5122	.5111
27	.5101	.5090	.5080	.5069	.5059	.5048	.5038	.5027	.5017	.5006	.4996	.4985
28	.4975	.4965	.4954	.4944	.4934	.4924	.4913	.4903	.4893	.4883	.4873	.4863
29	.4853	.4843	.4832	.4822	.4812	.4802	.4792	.4783	.4773	.4763	.4753	.4743

Cobalt – 57

270 Days

Days	Days									
	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18
0	1.0000	.9949	.9898	.9847	.9797	.9747	.9697	.9647	.9598	.9548
20	.9500	.9451	.9402	.9354	.9306	.9259	.9211	.9164	.9117	.9071
40	.9024	.8978	.8932	.8886	.8841	.8795	.8750	.8706	.8661	.8617
60	.8572	.8529	.8485	.8441	.8398	.8355	.8312	.8270	.8227	.8185
80	.8143	.8102	.8060	.8019	.7978	.7937	.7896	.7856	.7816	.7776
100	.7736	.7696	7657	.7618	.7579	.7540	.7501	.7463	.7425	.7387
120	.7349	.7311	.7274	.7236	.7199	.7162	.7126	.7089	.7053	.7017
140	.6981	.6945	.6910	.6874	.6839	.6804	.6769	.6734	.6700	.6666
160	.6632	.6598	.6564	.6530	.6497	.6463	.6430	.6397	.6365	.6332
180	.6300	.6267	.6235	.6203	.6172	.6140	.6108	.6077	.6046	.6015
200	.5984	.5954	.5923	.5893	.5863	.5833	.5803	.5773	.5743	.5714
220	.5685	.5656	.5627	.5598	.5569	.5541	.5512	.5484	.5456	.5428
240	.5400	.5373	.5345	.5318	.5291	.5263	.5236	.5210	.5183	5156
260	.5130	5104	.5078	.5052	.5026	.5000	.4974	.4949	.4924	.4898
280	.4873	.4848	.4823	.4799	.4774	.4750	.4725	.4701	.4677	.4653
300	.4629	.4606	.4582	.4559	.4535	.4512	.4489	.4466	.4443	.4420
320	.4398	.4375	.4353	.4330	.4308	.4286	.4264	.4242	.4221	.4199
340	.4178	.4156	.4135	.4114	.4093	.4072	.4051	.4030	.4009	.3989
360	.3969	.3948	.3928	.3908	.3888	.3868	.3848	.3828	.3809	.3789
380	.3770	.3751	.3731	.3712	.3693	.3674	.3656	.3637	.3618	.3600
400	.3581	.3563	.3545	.3526	.3508	.3490	.3473	.3455	.3437	.3419
420	.3402	.3385	.3367	.3350	.3333	.3316	.3299	.3282	.3265	.3248
440	.3232	.3215	.3199	.3182	.3166	.3150	.3134	.3118	.3102	.3086
460	.3070	.3054	.3039	.3023	.3008	.2992	.2977	.2962	.2946	.2931
480	.2916	.2901	.2887	.2872	.2857	.2842	.2828	.2813	.2799	.2785

Fluorine – 18

109.7 Minutes

Minutes	Minutes									
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1.0000	.9937	.9874	.9812	.9750	.9689	.9628	.9567	.9507	.9447
10	.9388	.9329	.9270	.9211	.9153	.9096	.9038	.8982	.8925	.8869
20	.8813	.8757	.8702	.8647	.8593	.8539	.8485	.8432	.8378	.8326
30	.8273	.8221	.8169	.8118	.8067	.8016	.7965	.7915	.7865	.7816
40	.7767	.7718	.7669	.7621	.7573	.7525	.7478	.7431	.7384	.7337
50	.7291	.7245	.7200	.7154	.7109	.7064	.7020	.6976	.6932	.6888
1 Hour	.6845	.6802	.6759	.6716	.6674	.6632	.6590	.6549	.6507	.6466
10	.6426	.6385	.6345	.6305	.6265	.6226	.6187	.6148	.6109	.6070
20	.6032	.5994	.5956	.5919	.5882	.5845	.5808	.5771	.5735	.5699
30	.5663	.5627	.5592	.5556	.5521	.5487	.5452	.5418	.5384	.5350
40	.5316	.5283	.5249	.5216	.5183	.5151	.5118	.5086	.5054	.5022
50	.4991	.4959	.4928	.4897	.4866	.4835	.4805	.4775	.4745	.4715
2 Hours	.4685	.4655	.4626	.4597	.4568	.4539	.4511	.4482	.4454	.4426
10	.4398	.4370	.4343	.4316	.4288	.4261	.4234	.4208	.4181	.4155
20	.4129	.4103	.4077	.4051	.4026	.4000	.3975	.3950	.3925	.3901
30	.3876	.3852	.3827	.3803	.3779	.3755	.3732	.3708	.3685	.3662
40	.3639	.3616	.3593	.3570	.3548	.3525	.3503	.3481	.3459	.3438
50	.3416	.3394	.3373	.3352	.3331	.3310	.3289	.3268	.3247	.3227
3 Hours	.3207	.3187	.3166	.3146	.3127	.3107	.3087	.3068	.3049	.3029
10	.3010	.2991	.2973	.2954	.2935	.2917	.2898	.2880	.2862	.2844
20	.2826	.2808	.2791	.2773	.2755	.2738	.2721	.2704	.2687	.2670
30	.2653	.2636	.2620	.2603	.2587	.2570	.2554	.2538	.2522	.2506
40	.2491	.2475	.2459	.2444	.2428	.2413	.2398	.2383	.2368	.2353
50	.2338	.2323	.2309	.2294	.2280	.2265	.2251	.2237	.2223	.2209
4 Hours	.2195	.2181	.2167	.2154	.2140	.2127	.2113	.2100	.2087	.2074
10	.2060	.2048	.2035	.2022	.2009	.1996	.1984	.1971	.1959	.1947
20	.1934	.1922	.1910	.1898	.1886	.1874	.1862	.1851	.1839	.1827
30	.1816	.1804	.1793	.1782	.1771	.1759	.1748	.1737	.1726	.1715
40	.1705	.1694	.1683	.1673	.1662	.1652	.1641	.1631	.1621	.1610
50	.1600	.1590	.1580	.1570	.1560	.1551	.1541	.1531	.1521	.1512
5 Hours	.1502	.1493	.1483	.1474	.1465	.1456	.1446	.1437	.1428	.1419
10	.1410	.1401	.1393	.1384	.1375	.1366	.1358	.1349	.1341	.1332
20	.1324	.1316	.1307	.1299	.1291	.1283	.1275	.1267	.1259	.1251
30	.1243	.1235	.1227	.1220	.1212	.1204	.1197	.1189	.1182	.1174
40	.1167	.1159	.1152	.1145	.1138	.1131	.1123	.1116	.1109	.1102
50	.1095	.1088	.1082	.1075	.1068	.1061	.1055	.1048	.1041	.1035
6 Hours	.1028	.1022	.1015	.1009	.1003	.0996	.0990	.0984	.0978	.0971

Gallium – 67

77.9 Hours

Hours	Hours											
	0.	.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.5
0	1.0000	.9956	.9911	.9867	.9824	.9780	.9737	.9693	.9650	.9608	.9565	.9522
6	.9480	.9438	.9396	.9354	.9313	.9272	.9230	.9189	.9149	.9108	.9068	.9027
12	.8987	.8947	.8908	.8868	.8829	.8790	.8751	.8712	.8673	.8635	.8596	.8558
18	.8520	.8482	.8445	.8407	.8370	.8333	.8296	.8259	.8222	.8186	.8149	.8113
1 Day	.8077	.8041	.8006	.7970	.7935	.7899	.7864	.7829	.7795	.7760	.7726	.7691
6	.7657	.7623	.7589	.7556	.7522	.7489	.7456	.7422	.7389	.7357	.7324	.7291
12	.7259	.7227	.7195	.7163	.7131	.7099	.7068	.7037	.7005	.6974	.6943	.6912
18	.6882	.6851	.6821	.6791	.6760	.6730	.6700	.6671	.6641	.6612	.6582	.6553
2 Days	.6524	.6495	.6466	.6437	.6409	.6380	.6352	.6324	.6296	.6268	.6240	.6212
6	.6185	.6157	.6130	.6103	.6076	.6049	.6022	.5995	.5969	.5942	.5916	.5889
12	.5863	.5837	.5811	.5786	.5760	.5734	.5709	.5684	.5658	.5633	.5608	.5583
18	.5558	.5534	.5509	.5485	.5460	.5436	.5412	.5388	.5364	.5340	.5317	.5293
3 Days	.5270	.5246	.5223	.5200	.5177	.5154	.5131	.5108	.5085	.5063	.5040	.5018
6	.4996	.4973	.4951	.4929	.4907	.4886	.4864	.4842	.4821	.4799	.4778	.4757
12	.4736	.4715	.4694	.4673	.4652	.4632	.4611	.4591	.4570	.4550	.4530	.4510
18	.4490	.4470	.4450	.4430	.4410	.4391	.4371	.4352	.4333	.4313	.4294	.4275
4 Days	.4256	.4237	.4219	.4200	.4181	.4163	.4144	.4126	.4107	.4089	.4071	.4053
6	.4035	.4017	.3999	.3981	.3964	.3946	.3929	.3911	.3894	.3877	.3859	.3842
12	.3825	.3808	.3791	.3774	.3758	.3741	.3724	.3708	.3691	.3675	.3659	.3643
18	.3626	.3610	.3594	.3578	.3562	.3547	.3531	.3515	.3500	.3484	.3469	.3453
5 Days	.3438	.3423	.3407	.3392	.3377	.3362	.3347	.3332	.3318	.3303	.3288	.3274
6	.3259	.3245	.3230	.3216	.3202	.3187	.3173	.3159	.3145	.3131	.3117	.3103
12	.3090	.3076	.3062	.3049	.3035	.3022	.3008	.2995	.2982	.2968	.2955	.2942
18	.2929	.2916	.2903	.2890	.2877	.2865	.2852	.2839	.2827	.2814	.2802	.2789
6 Days	.2777	.2764	.2752	.2740	.2728	.2716	.2704	.2692	.2680	.2668	.2656	.2644
6	.2632	.2621	.2609	.2598	.2586	.2574	.2563	.2552	.2540	.2529	.2518	.2507
12	.2496	.2484	.2473	.2462	.2452	.2441	.2430	.2419	.2408	.2398	.2387	.2376
18	.2366	.2355	.2345	.2334	.2324	.2314	.2304	.2293	.2283	.2273	.2263	.2253
7 Days	.2243	.2233	.2223	.2213	.2203	.2193	.2184	.2174	.2164	.2155	.2145	.2136

Gold – 198

2.697 Days

Hours	Hours											
	0.	.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.5
0	1.0000	.9947	.9893	.9841	.9788	.9736	.9684	.9632	.9581	.9530	.9479	.9428
6	.9378	.9328	.9278	.9228	.9179	.9130	.9081	.9033	.8984	.8937	.8889	.8841
12	.8794	.8747	.8700	.8654	.8608	.8562	.8516	.8471	.8425	.8380	.8336	.8291
18	.8247	.8203	.8159	.8115	.8072	.8029	.7986	.7943	.7901	.7859	7817	.7775
1 Day	.7734	.7692	.7651	.7610	.7570	.7529	.7489	.7449	.7409	.7370	.7330	.7291
6	.7252	.7214	.7175	.7137	.7099	.7061	.7023	.6986	.6948	.6911	.6874	.6838
12	.6801	.6765	.6729	.6693	.6657	.6621	.6586	.6551	.6516	.6481	.6446	.6412
18	.6378	.6344	.6310	.6276	.6243	.6209	.6176	.6143	.6110	.6078	.6045	.6013
2 Days	.5981	.5949	.5917	.5886	.5854	.5823	.5792	.5761	.5730	.5700	.5669	.5639
6	.5609	.5579	.5549	.5519	.5490	.5461	.5431	.5402	.5374	.5345	.5316	.5288
12	.5260	.5232	.5204	.5176	.5148	.5121	.5093	.5066	.5039	.5012	.4985	.4959
18	.4932	.4906	.4880	.4854	.4828	.4802	.4776	.4751	.4726	.4700	.4675	.4650
3 Days	.4625	.4601	.4576	.4552	.4527	.4503	.4479	.4455	.4431	.4408	.4384	.4361
6	.4338	.4314	.4291	.4268	.4246	.4223	.4200	.4178	.4156	.4133	.4111	.4089
12	.4068	.4046	.4024	.4003	.3981	.3960	.3939	.3918	.3897	.3876	.3856	.3835
18	.3815	.3794	.3774	.3754	.3734	.3714	.3694	.3674	.3655	3635	.3616	.3596
4 Days	.3577	.3558	.3539	.3520	.3501	.3483	.3464	.3446	.3427	.3409	.3391	.3373
6	.3355	.3337	.3319	.3301	.3283	.3266	.3248	.3231	.3214	.3197	.3180	.3163
12	.3146	.3129	.3112	.3096	.3079	.3063	.3046	.3030	.3014	.2998	.2982	.2966
18	.2950	.2934	.2919	.2903	.2887	.2872	.2857	.2841	.2826	.2811	.2796	.2781
5 Days	.2766	.2752	.2737	.2722	.2708	.2693	.2679	.2665	.2650	.2636	.2622	.2608
6	.2594	.2580	.2567	.2553	.2539	.2526	.2512	.2499	.2485	.2472	.2459	.2446
12	.2433	.2420	.2407	.2394	.2381	.2369	.2356	.2343	.2331	.2318	.2306	.2294
18	.2281	.2269	.2257	.2245	.2233	.2221	.2209	.2197	.2186	.2174	.2162	.2151
6 Days	.2139	.2128	.2117	.2105	.2094	.2083	.2072	.2061	.2050	.2039	.2028	.2017
6	.2006	.1996	.1985	.1974	.1964	.1953	.1943	.1932	.1922	.1912	.1902	.1892
12	.1881	.1871	.1861	.1851	.1842	.1832	.1822	.1812	.1803	.1793	.1783	.1774
18	.1764	.1755	.1746	.1736	.1727	.1718	.1709	.1699	.1690	.1681	.1672	.1663
7 Days	.1655	.1646	.1637	.1628	.1620	.1611	.1602	.1594	.1585	.1577	.1568	.1560

Hydrogen – 3

12.26 Years

Years	Months											
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0	1.0000	.9953	.9906	.9860	.9813	.9767	.9721	.9676	.9630	.9585	.9540	.9495
1	.9450	.9406	.9362	.9318	.9274	.9230	.9187	.9144	.9101	.9058	.9015	.8973
2	.8931	.8889	.8847	.8805	.8764	.8723	.8682	.8641	.8600	.8560	.8520	.8480
3	.8440	.8400	.8361	.8321	.8282	.8243	.8205	.8166	.8128	.8090	.8052	.8014
4	.7976	.7939	.7901	.7864	.7827	.7790	.7754	.7717	.7681	.7645	.7609	.7573
5	.7538	.7502	.7467	.7432	.7397	.7362	.7327	.7293	.7259	.7225	.7191	.7157
6	.7123	.7090	.7056	.7023	.6990	.6957	.6925	.6892	.6860	.6827	.6795	.6763
7	.6732	.6700	.6669	.6637	.6606	.6575	.6544	.6513	.6483	.6452	.6422	.6392
8	.6362	.6332	.6302	.6272	.6243	.6214	.6184	.6155	.6126	.6098	.6069	.6040
9	.6012	.5984	.5956	.5928	.5900	.5872	.5844	.5817	.5790	.5762	.5735	.5708

Iodine – 125

60.2 Days

Days	Days									
	0.	.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5
0	1.0000	.9943	.9886	.9829	.9772	.9716	.9660	.9605	.9550	.9495
5	.9441	.9386	.9332	.9279	.9226	.9173	.9120	.9068	.9016	.8964
10	.8912	.8861	.8810	.8760	.8710	.8660	.8610	.8560	.8511	.8462
15	.8414	.8366	.8317	.8270	.8222	.8175	.8128	.8081	.8035	.7989
20	.7943	.7898	.7852	.7807	.7762	.7718	.7673	.7629	.7586	.7542
25	.7499	.7456	.7413	.7370	.7328	.7286	.7244	.7203	.7161	.7120
1 Month	.7079	.7039	.6998	.6958	.6918	.6878	.6839	.6800	.6761	.6722
5	.6683	.6645	.6607	.6569	.6531	.6494	.6456	.6419	.6382	.6346
10	.6309	.6273	.6237	.6201	.6166	.6130	.6095	.6060	.6025	.5991
15	.5956	.5922	.5888	.5854	.5821	.5787	.5754	.5721	.5688	.5656
20	.5623	.5591	.5559	.5527	.5495	.5464	.5432	.5401	.5370	.5339
25	.5309	.5278	.5248	.5218	.5188	.5158	.5128	.5099	.5070	.5040
2 Months	.5012	.4983	.4954	.4926	.4897	.4869	.4841	.4814	.4786	.4758
5	.4731	.4704	.4677	.4650	.4623	.4597	.4571	.4544	.4518	.4492
10	.4466	.4441	.4415	.4390	.4365	.4340	.4315	.4290	.4265	.4241
15	.4217	.4192	.4168	.4144	.4121	.4097	.4073	.4050	.4027	.4004
20	.3981	.3958	.3935	.3913	.3890	.3868	.3846	.3823	.3802	.3780
25	.3758	.3736	.3715	.3694	.3672	.3651	.3630	.3610	.3589	.3568
3 Months	.3548	.3527	.3507	.3487	.3467	.3447	.3427	.3408	.3388	.3369
5	.3349	.3330	.3311	.3292	.3273	.3254	.3236	.3217	.3199	.3180
10	.3162	.3144	.3126	.3108	.3090	.3072	.3055	.3037	.3020	.3002
15	.2985	.2968	.2951	.2934	.2917	.2900	.2884	.2867	.2851	.2834
20	.2818	.2802	.2786	.2770	.2754	.2738	.2722	.2707	.2691	.2676
25	.2660	.2645	.2630	.2615	.2600	.2585	.2570	.2555	.2541	.2526
4 Months	.2512	.2497	.2483	.2469	.2454	.2440	.2426	.2412	.2398	.2385

Iodine – 131

8.05 Days

Days	Hours											
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0.0	1.0000	.9964	.9929	.9893	.9858	.9822	.9787	.9752	.9717	.9682	.9648	.9613
0.5	.9579	.9544	.9510	.9476	.9442	.9408	.9375	.9341	.9308	.9274	.9241	.9208
1.0	.9175	.9142	.9109	.9077	.9044	.9012	.8980	.8947	.8915	.8883	.8852	.8820
1.5	.8788	.8757	.8726	.8694	.8663	.8632	.8601	.8570	.8540	.8509	.8479	.8448
2.0	.8418	.8388	.8358	.8328	.8298	.8268	.8239	.8209	.8180	.8151	.8121	.8092
2.5	.8063	.8034	.8006	.7977	.7948	.7920	.7892	.7863	.7835	.7807	.7779	.7751
3.0	.7724	.7696	.7668	.7641	.7613	.7586	.7559	.7532	.7505	.7478	.7451	.7425
3.5	.7398	.7372	.7345	.7319	.7293	.7267	.7241	.7215	.7189	.7163	.7137	.7112
4.0	.7086	.7061	.7036	.7010	.6985	.6960	.6935	.6911	.6886	.6861	.6837	.6812
4.5	.6788	.6763	.6739	.6715	.6691	.6667	.6643	.6619	.6596	.6572	.6548	.6525
5.0	.6502	.6478	.6455	.6432	.6409	.6386	.6363	.6340	.6318	.6295	.6273	.6250
5.5	.6228	.6205	.6183	.6161	.6139	.6117	.6095	.6073	.6051	.6030	.6008	.5987
6.0	.5965	.5944	.5923	.5901	.5880	.5859	.5838	.5817	.5796	.5776	.5755	.5734
6.5	.5714	.5693	.5673	.5653	.5632	.5612	.5592	.5572	.5552	.5532	.5513	.5493
7.0	.5473	.5454	.5434	.5415	.5395	.5376	.5357	.5337	.5318	.5299	.5280	.5261
7.5	.5242	.5224	.5205	.5186	.5168	.5149	.5131	.5112	.5094	.5076	.5058	.5040
8.0	.5022	.5004	.4986	.4968	.4950	.4932	.4915	.4897	.4879	.4862	.4845	.4827
8.5	.4810	.4793	.4776	.4758	.4741	.4724	.4708	.4691	.4674	.4657	.4640	.4624
9.0	.4607	.4591	.4574	.4558	.4542	.4525	.4509	.4493	.4477	.4461	.4445	.4429
9.5	.4413	.4397	.4382	.4366	.4350	.4335	.4319	.4304	.4288	.4273	.4258	.4242
10.0	.4227	.4212	.4197	.4182	.4167	.4152	.4137	.4122	.4108	.4093	.4078	.4064
10.5	.4049	.4035	.4020	.4006	.3991	.3977	.3963	.3949	.3934	.3920	.3906	.3892
11.0	.3878	.3865	.3851	.3837	.3823	.3809	.3796	.3782	.3769	.3755	.3742	.3728
11.5	.3715	.3702	.3688	.3675	.3662	.3649	.3636	.3623	.3610	.3597	.3584	.3571
12.0	.3558	.3546	.3533	.3520	.3508	.3495	.3483	.3470	.3458	.3445	.3433	.3421
12.5	.3408	.3396	.3384	.3372	.3360	.3348	.3336	.3324	.3312	.3300	.3288	.3277
13.0	.3265	.3253	.3242	.3230	.3218	.3207	.3195	.3184	.3172	.3161	.3150	.3139
13.5	.3127	.3116	.3105	.3094	.3083	.3072	.3061	.3050	.3039	.3028	.3017	.3006
14.0	.2996	.2985	.2974	.2963	.2953	.2942	.2932	.2921	.2911	.2900	.2890	.2880
14.5	.2869	.2859	.2849	.2839	.2828	.2818	.2808	.2798	.2788	.2778	.2768	.2758

Iron – 55

2.60 Years

Months	Weeks											
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0	1.0000	.9949	.9898	.9847	.9797	.9747	.9697	.9647	.9598	.9549	.9500	.9452
3	.9403	.9355	.9307	.9260	.9212	.9165	.9118	.9072	.9025	.8979	.8933	.8888
6	.8842	.8797	.8752	.8707	.8663	.8618	.8574	.8531	.8487	.8444	.8400	.8357
9	.8315	.8272	.8230	.8188	.8146	.8104	.8063	.8022	.7981	.7940	.7899	.7859
1 Year	.7819	.7779	.7739	.7699	.7660	.7621	.7582	.7543	.7504	.7466	.7428	.7390
3	.7352	.7314	.7277	.7240	.7203	.7166	.7129	.7093	.7057	.7020	.6985	.6949
6	.6913	.6878	.6843	.6808	.6773	.6738	.6704	.6670	.6636	.6602	.6568	.6534
9	.6501	.6468	.6435	.6402	.6369	.6336	.6304	.6272	.6240	.6208	.6176	.6144
2 Years	.6113	.6082	.6051	.6020	.5989	.5958	.5928	.5897	.5867	.5837	.5807	.5778
3	.5748	.5719	.5690	.5660	.5632	.5603	.5574	.5546	.5517	.5489	.5461	.5433
6	.5405	.5378	.5350	.5323	.5296	.5268	.5241	.5215	.5188	.5161	.5135	.5109
9	.5083	.5057	.5031	.5005	.4980	.4954	.4929	.4904	.4878	.4854	.4829	.4804
3 Years	.4779	.4755	.4731	.4706	.4682	.4658	.4635	.4611	.4587	.4564	.4541	.4517
3	.4494	.4471	.4448	.4426	.4403	.4381	.4358	.4336	.4314	.4292	.4270	.4248
6	.4226	.4204	.4183	.4162	.4140	.4119	.4098	.4077	.4056	.4036	.4015	.3994
9	.3974	.3954	.3933	.3913	.3893	.3873	.3854	.3834	.3814	.3795	.3775	.3756
4 Years	.3737	.3718	.3699	.3680	.3661	.3642	.3624	.3605	.3587	.3568	.3550	.3532
3	.3514	.3496	.3478	.3460	.3443	.3425	.3407	.3390	.3373	.3355	.3338	.3321
6	.3304	.3287	.3270	.3254	.3237	.3221	.3204	.3188	.3171	.3155	.3139	.3123
9	.3107	.3091	.3075	.3060	.3044	.3028	.3013	.2998	.2982	.2967	.2952	.2937
5 Years	.2922	.2907	.2892	.2877	.2862	.2848	.2833	.2819	.2804	.2790	.2776	.2761
3	.2747	.2733	.2719	.2705	.2692	.2678	.2664	.2650	.2637	.2623	.2610	.2597
6	.2583	.2570	.2557	.2544	.2531	.2518	.2505	.2492	.2480	.2467	.2454	.2442
9	.2429	.2417	.2404	.2392	.2380	.2368	.2356	.2344	.2332	.2320	.2308	.2296
6 Years	.2284	.2273	.2261	.2249	.2238	.2226	.2215	.2204	.2193	.2181	.2170	.2159

Iron – 59

45.6 Days

Days	Hours											
	0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66
0	1.0000	.9962	.9924	.9887	.9849	.9812	.9775	.9737	.9701	.9664	.9627	.9591
3	.9554	.9518	.9482	.9446	.9410	.9374	.9339	.9303	.9268	.9233	.9198	.9163
6	.9128	.9094	.9059	.9025	.8891	.8957	.8923	.8889	.8855	.8821	.8788	.8755
9	.8721	.8688	.8655	.8623	.8590	.8557	.8525	.8492	.8460	.8428	.8396	.8364
12	.8333	.8301	.8270	.8238	.8207	.8176	.8145	.8114	.8083	.8052	.8022	.7991
15	.7961	.7931	.7901	.7871	.7841	.7811	.7782	.7752	.7723	.7693	.7664	.7635
18	.7606	.7577	.7549	.7520	.7492	.7463	.7435	.7407	.7379	.7351	.7323	.7295
21	.7267	.7240	.7212	.7185	.7158	.7130	.7103	.7076	.7050	.7023	.6996	.6970
24	.6943	.6917	.6891	.6865	.6839	.6813	.6787	.6761	.6735	.6710	.6684	.6659
27	.6634	.6609	.6584	.6559	.6534	.6509	.6484	.6460	.6435	.6411	.6386	.6362
1 Month	.6338	.6314	.6290	.6266	.6242	.6219	.6195	.6172	.6148	.6125	.6102	.6079
3	.6055	.6033	.6010	.5987	.5964	.5942	.5919	.5897	.5874	.5852	.5830	.5808
6	.5786	.5764	.5742	.5720	.5698	.5677	.5655	.5634	.5612	.5591	.5570	.5549
9	.5528	.5507	.5486	.5465	.5444	.5424	.5403	.5383	.5362	.5342	.5322	.5301
12	.5281	.5261	.5241	.5221	.5202	.5182	.5162	.5143	.5123	.5104	.5084	.5065
15	.5046	.5027	.5008	.4989	.4970	.4951	.4932	.4913	.4895	.4876	.4858	.4839
18	.4821	.4803	.4784	.4766	.4748	.4730	.4712	.4694	.4677	.4659	.4641	.4624
21	.4606	.4589	.4571	.4554	.4536	.4519	.4502	.4485	.4468	.4451	.4434	.4417
24	.4401	.4384	.4367	.4351	.4334	.4318	.4301	.4285	.4269	.4253	.4237	.4220
27	.4204	.4189	.4173	.4157	.4141	.4125	.4110	.4094	.4079	.4063	.4048	.4032
2 Months	.4017	.4002	.3987	.3972	.3956	.3941	.3926	.3912	.3897	.3882	.3867	.3853
3	.3838	.3823	.3809	.3794	.3780	.3766	.3751	.3737	.3723	.3709	.3695	.3681
6	.3667	.3653	.3639	.3625	.3612	.3598	.3584	.3571	.3557	.3544	.3530	.3517
9	.3503	.3490	.3477	.3464	.3451	.3437	.3424	.3411	.3399	.3386	.3373	.3360
12	.3347	.3335	.3322	.3309	.3297	.3284	.3272	.3259	.3247	.3235	.3222	.3210
15	.3198	.3186	.3174	.3162	.3150	.3138	.3126	.3114	.3102	.3091	.3079	.3067
18	.3055	.3044	.3032	.3021	.3009	.2998	.2987	.2975	.2964	.2953	.2942	.2930
21	.2919	.2908	.2897	.2886	.2875	.2864	.2853	.2843	.2832	.2821	.2810	.2800
24	.2789	.2779	.2768	.2758	.2747	.2737	.2726	.2716	.2706	.2695	.2685	.2675
27	.2665	.2655	.2645	.2635	.2625	.2615	.2605	.2595	.2585	.2575	.2565	.2556

Hours	Hours											
	0.	.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.5
0	1.0000	.9947	.9894	.9841	.9789	.9737	.9685	.9634	.9582	.9531	.9481	.9430
6	.9380	.9330	.9281	.9231	.9182	.9133	.9085	.9037	.8989	.8941	.8893	.8846
12	.8799	.8752	.8706	.8659	.8613	.8567	.8522	.8476	.8431	.8387	.8342	.8298
18	.8253	.8210	.8166	.8123	.8079	.8036	.7994	.7951	.7909	.7867	.7825	.7783
1 Day	.7742	.7701	.7660	.7619	.7579	.7538	.7498	.7458	.7419	.7379	.7340	.7301
6	.7262	.7223	.7185	.7147	.7109	.7071	.7033	.6996	.6959	.6922	.6885	.6848
12	.6812	.6776	.6740	.6704	.6668	.6633	.6598	.6562	.6528	.6493	.6458	.6424
18	.6390	.6356	.6322	.6288	.6255	.6222	.6189	.6156	.6123	.6090	.6058	.6026
2 Days	.5994	.5962	.5930	.5899	.5867	.5836	.5805	.5774	.5743	.5713	.5683	.5652
6	.5622	.5592	.5563	.5533	.5504	.5474	.5445	.5416	.5388	.5359	.5330	.5302
12	.5274	.5246	.5218	.5190	.5163	.5135	.5108	.5081	.5054	.5027	.5000	.4973
18	.4947	.4921	.4894	.4868	.4843	.4817	.4791	.4766	.4740	.4715	.4690	.4665
3 Days	.4640	.4616	.4591	.4567	.4542	.4518	.4494	.4470	.4447	.4423	.4399	.4376
6	.4353	.4330	.4307	.4284	.4261	.4238	.4216	.4193	.4171	.4149	.4127	.4105
12	.4083	.4061	.4040	.4018	.3997	.3976	.3954	.3933	.3912	.3892	.3871	.3850
18	.3830	.3810	.3789	.3769	.3749	.3729	.3709	.3690	.3670	.3650	.3631	.3612
4 Days	.3593	.3573	.3554	.3536	.3517	.3498	.3479	.3461	.3443	.3424	.3406	.3388
6	.3370	.3352	.3334	.3316	.3299	.3281	.3264	.3246	.3229	.3212	.3195	.3178
12	.3161	.3144	.3127	.3111	.3094	.3078	.3061	.3045	.3029	.3013	.2997	.2981
18	.2965	.2949	.2934	.2918	.2903	.2887	.2872	.2856	.2841	.2826	.2811	.2796
5 Days	.2781	.2767	.2752	.2737	.2723	.2708	.2694	.2679	.2665	.2651	.2637	.2623
6	.2609	.2595	.2581	.2568	.2554	.2540	.2527	.2513	.2500	.2487	.2473	.2460
12	.2447	.2434	.2421	.2408	.2396	.2383	.2370	.2358	.2345	.2333	.2320	.2308
18	.2296	.2283	.2271	.2259	.2247	.2235	.2223	.2211	.2200	.2188	.2176	.2165
6 Days	.2153	.2142	.2130	.2119	.2108	.2097	.2085	.2074	.2063	.2052	.2041	.2031
6	.2020	.2009	.1998	.1988	.1977	.1967	.1956	.1946	.1935	.1925	.1915	.1905
12	.1895	.1885	.1875	.1865	.1855	.1845	.1835	.1825	.1816	.1806	.1796	.1787
18	.1777	.1768	.1758	.1749	.1740	.1730	.1721	.1712	.1703	.1694	.1685	.1676
7 Days	.1667	.1658	.1649	.1641	.1632	.1623	.1615	.1606	.1597	.1589	.1581	.1572

Phosphorus – 32

14.28 Days

Days	Hours											
	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22
0	1.0000	.9960	.9919	.9879	.9840	.9800	.9760	.9721	.9682	.9642	.9604	.9565
1	.9526	.9488	.9449	.9411	.9373	.9335	.9298	.9260	.9223	.9186	.9149	.9112
2	.9075	.9038	.9002	.8965	.8929	.8893	.8857	.8821	.8786	.8750	.8715	.8680
3	.8645	.8610	.8575	.8541	.8506	.8472	.8438	.8404	.8370	.8336	.8302	.8269
4	.8235	.8202	.8169	.8136	.8103	.8070	.8038	.8005	.7973	.7941	.7909	.7877
5	.7845	.7813	.7782	.7750	.7719	.7688	.7657	.7626	.7595	.7565	.7534	.7504
6	.7473	.7443	.7413	.7383	.7353	.7324	.7294	.7265	.7235	.7206	.7177	.7148
7	.7119	.7091	.7062	.7033	.7005	.6977	.6949	.6921	.6893	.6865	.6837	.6809
8	.6782	.6755	.6727	.6700	.6673	.6646	.6619	.6593	.6566	.6540	.6513	.6437
9	.6461	.6435	.6409	.6383	.6357	.6331	.6306	.6280	.6255	.6230	.6205	.6179
10	.6155	.6130	.6105	.6080	.6056	.6031	.6007	.5983	.5959	.5935	.5911	.5887
11	.5863	.5839	.5816	.5792	.5769	.5746	.5722	.5699	.5676	.5653	.5631	.5608
12	.5585	.5563	.5540	.5518	.5495	.5473	.5451	.5429	.5407	.5385	.5364	.5342
13	.5321	.5299	.5278	.5256	.5235	.5214	.5193	.5172	.5151	.5130	.5110	.5089
14	.5068	.5048	.5028	.5007	.4987	.4967	.4947	.4927	.4907	.4887	.4867	.4848
15	.4828	.4809	.4789	.4770	.4751	.4732	.4713	.4693	.4675	.4656	.4637	.4618
16	.4600	.4581	.4562	.4544	.4526	.4507	.4489	.4471	.4453	.4435	.4417	.4399
17	.4382	.4364	.4346	.4329	.4311	.4294	.4277	.4259	.4242	.4225	.4208	.4191
18	.4174	.4157	.4140	.4124	.4107	.4090	.4074	.4057	.4041	.4025	.4009	.3992
19	.3976	.3960	.3944	.3928	.3912	.3897	.3881	.3865	.3850	.3834	.3819	.3803
20	.3788	.3773	.3757	.3742	.3727	.3712	.3697	.3682	.3667	.3652	.3638	.3623
21	.3608	.3594	.3579	.3565	.3550	.3536	.3522	.3508	.3493	.3479	.3465	.3451
22	.3437	.3424	.3410	.3396	.3382	.3369	.3355	.3341	.3328	.3314	.3301	.3288
23	.3275	.3261	.3248	.3235	.3222	.3209	.3196	.3183	.3170	.3157	.3145	.3132
24	.3119	.3107	.3094	.3082	.3069	.3057	.3045	.3032	.3020	.3008	.2996	.2984
25	.2972	.2960	.2948	.2936	.2924	.2912	.2900	.2889	.2877	.2865	.2854	.2842
26	.2831	.2819	.2808	.2797	.2785	.2774	.2763	.2752	.2741	.2730	.2719	.2708
27	.2697	.2686	.2675	.2664	.2653	.2643	.2632	.2621	.2611	.2600	.2590	.2579
28	.2569	.2559	.2548	.2538	.2528	.2517	.2507	.2497	.2487	.2477	.2467	.2457
29	.2447	.2437	.2427	.2418	.2408	.2398	.2388	.2379	.2369	.2360	.2350	.2341

Phosphorus – 33

24.4 Days

Days	Hours											
	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22
0	1.0000	.9976	.9953	.9929	.9906	.9882	.9859	.9836	.9812	.9789	.9766	.9743
1	.9720	.9697	.9674	.9651	.9628	.9606	.9583	.9560	.9538	.9515	.9493	.9470
2	.9448	.9425	.9403	.9381	.9359	.9337	.9314	.9292	.9270	.9249	.9227	.9205
3	.9183	.9161	.9140	.9118	.9097	.9075	.9054	.9032	.9011	.8989	.8968	.8947
4	.8926	.8905	.8884	.8863	.8842	.8821	.8800	.8779	.8758	.8738	.8717	.8696
5	.8676	.8655	.8635	.8614	.8594	.8574	.8554	.8533	.8513	.8493	.8473	.8453
6	.8433	.8413	.8393	.8373	.8353	.8334	.8314	.8294	.8275	.8255	.8236	.8216
7	.8197	.8177	.8158	.8139	.8119	.8100	.8081	.8062	.8043	.8024	.8005	.7986
8	.7967	.7948	.7929	.7911	.7892	.7873	.7855	.7836	.7818	.7799	.7781	.7762
9	.7744	.7726	.7707	.7689	.7671	.7653	.7635	.7617	.7599	.7581	.7563	.7545
10	.7527	.7509	.7492	.7474	.7456	.7439	.7421	.7403	.7386	.7368	.7351	.7334
11	.7316	.7299	.7282	.7264	.7247	.7230	.7213	.7196	.7179	.7162	.7145	.7128
12	.7111	.7095	.7078	.7061	.7044	.7028	.7011	.6994	.6978	.6961	.6945	.6929
13	.6912	.6896	.6880	.6863	.6847	.6831	.6815	.6799	.6783	.6766	.6750	.6735
14	.6719	.6703	.6687	.6671	.6655	.6640	.6624	.6608	.6593	.6577	.6561	.6546
15	.6530	.6515	.6500	.6484	.6469	.6454	.6438	.6423	.6408	.6393	.6378	.6363
16	.6348	.6332	.6318	.6303	.6288	.6273	.6258	.6243	.6228	.6214	.6199	.6184
17	.6170	.6155	.6141	.6126	.6112	.6097	.6083	.6068	.6054	.6040	.6025	.6011
18	.5997	.5983	.5969	.5954	.5940	.5926	.5912	.5898	.5884	.5871	.5857	.5843
19	.5829	.5815	.5801	.5788	.5774	.5760	.5747	.5733	.5720	.5706	.5693	.5679
20	.5666	.5652	.5639	.5626	.5612	.5599	.5586	.5573	.5559	.5546	.5533	.5520
21	.5507	.5494	.5481	.5468	.5455	.5442	.5429	.5417	.5404	.5391	.5378	.5365
22	.5353	.5340	.5327	.5315	.5302	.5290	.5277	.5265	.5252	.5240	.5228	.5215
23	.5203	.5191	.5178	.5166	.5154	.5142	.5129	.5117	.5105	.5093	.5081	.5069
24	.5057	.5045	.5033	.5021	.5009	.4998	.4986	.4974	.4962	.4951	.4939	.4927
25	.4915	.4904	.4892	.4881	.4869	.4858	.4846	.4835	.4823	.4812	.4801	.4789
26	.4778	.4767	.4755	.4744	.4733	.4722	.4710	.4699	.4688	.4677	.4666	.4655
27	.4644	.4633	.4622	.4611	.4600	.4589	.4579	.4568	.4557	.4546	.4535	.4525
28	.4514	.4503	.4493	.4482	.4471	.4461	.4450	.4440	.4429	.4419	.4408	.4398
29	.4388	.4377	.4367	.4356	.4346	.4336	.4326	.4315	.4305	.4295	.4285	.4275
30	.4265	.4255	.4244	.4234	.4224	.4214	.4204	.4195	.4185	.4175	.4165	.4155
31	.4145	.4135	.4126	.4116	.4106	.4096	.4087	.4077	.4067	.4058	.4048	.4039
32	.4029	.4020	.4010	.4001	.3991	.3982	.3972	.3963	.3953	.3944	.3935	.3926
33	.3916	.3907	.3898	.3889	.3879	.3870	.3861	.3852	.3843	.3834	.3825	.3816
34	.3807	.3798	.3789	.3780	.3771	.3762	.3753	.3744	.3735	.3726	.3717	.3709

Potassium – 42

12.36 Hours

Hours	Minutes											
	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55
0	1.0000	.9953	.9907	.9861	.9815	.9769	.9723	.9678	.9633	.9588	.9543	.9499
1	.9455	.9411	.9367	.9323	.9280	.9236	.9193	.9150	.9108	.9065	.9023	.8981
2	.8939	.8897	.8856	.8815	.8773	.8733	.8692	.8651	.8611	.8571	.8531	.8491
3	.8452	.8412	.8373	.8334	.8295	.8256	.8218	.8180	.8141	.8103	.8066	.8028
4	.7991	.7953	.7916	.7879	.7843	.7806	.7770	.7733	.7697	.7661	.7626	.7590
5	.7555	.7520	.7485	.7450	.7415	.7380	.7346	.7312	.7278	.7244	.7210	.7176
6	.7143	.7110	.7076	.7043	.7011	.6978	.6945	.6913	.6881	.6849	.6817	.6785
7	.6753	.6722	.6690	.6659	.6628	.6597	.6567	.6536	.6505	.6475	.6445	.6415
8	.6385	.6355	.6326	.6296	.6267	.6238	.6208	.6179	.6151	.6122	.6093	.6065
9	.6037	.6009	.5981	.5953	.5925	.5897	.5870	.5842	.5815	.5788	.5761	.5734
10	.5708	.5681	.5654	.5628	.5602	.5576	.5550	.5524	.5498	.5472	.5447	.5422
11	.5396	.5371	.5346	.5321	.5296	.5272	.5247	.5223	.5198	.5174	.5150	.5126
12	.5102	.5078	.5055	.5031	.5007	.4984	.4961	.4938	.4915	.4892	.4869	.4846
13	.4824	.4801	.4779	.4757	.4734	.4712	.4690	.4668	.4647	.4625	.4603	.4582
14	.4561	.4539	.4518	.4497	.4476	.4455	.4435	.4414	.4393	.4373	.4352	.4332
15	.4312	.4292	.4272	.4252	.4232	.4212	.4193	.4173	.4154	.4134	.4115	.4096
16	.4077	.4058	.4039	.4020	.4001	.3983	.3964	.3946	.3927	.3909	.3891	.3873
17	.3854	.3836	.3819	.3801	.3783	.3765	.3748	.3730	.3713	.3696	.3678	.3661
18	.3644	.3627	.3610	.3594	.3577	.3560	.3543	.3527	.3511	.3494	.3478	.3462
19	.3445	.3429	.3413	.3398	.3382	.3366	.3350	.3335	.3319	.3304	.3288	.3273
20	.3258	.3242	.3227	.3212	.3197	.3182	.3168	.3153	.3138	.3123	.3109	.3094
21	.3080	.3066	.3051	.3037	.3023	.3009	.2995	.2981	.2967	.2953	.2939	.2926
22	.2912	.2898	.2885	.2871	.2858	.2845	.2831	.2818	.2805	.2792	.2779	.2766
23	.2753	.2740	.2728	.2715	.2702	.2690	.2677	.2665	.2652	.2640	.2627	.2615
24	.2603	.2591	.2579	.2567	.2555	.2543	.2531	.2519	.2507	.2496	.2484	.2473

Potassium – 43

22.4 Hours

Hours	Minutes											
	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110
0	1.0000	.9949	.9897	.9846	.9796	.9745	.9695	.9645	.9596	.9546	.9497	.9448
2	.9400	.9352	.9303	.9256	.9208	.9161	.9113	.9067	.9020	.8974	.8927	.8881
4	.8836	.8790	.8745	.8700	.8655	.8611	.8567	.8522	.8479	.8435	.8392	.8348
6	.8306	.8263	.8220	.8178	.8136	.8094	.8052	.8011	.7970	.7929	.7888	.7847
8	.7807	.7767	.7727	.7687	.7648	.7608	.7569	.7530	.7492	.7453	.7415	.7377
10	.7339	.7301	.7263	.7226	.7189	.7152	.7115	.7078	.7042	.7006	.6970	.6934
12	.6898	.6863	.6827	.6792	.6757	.6723	.6688	.6654	.6619	.6585	.6551	.6518
14	.6484	.6451	.6418	.6385	.6352	.6319	.6287	.6254	.6222	.6190	.6158	.6127
16	.6095	.6064	.6033	.6001	.5971	.5940	.5909	.5879	.5849	.5819	.5789	.5759
18	.5729	.5700	.5670	.5641	.5612	.5583	.5555	.5526	.5498	.5469	.5441	.5413
20	.5385	.5358	.5330	.5303	.5276	.5248	.5221	.5195	.5168	.5141	.5115	.5088
22	.5062	.5036	.5010	.4985	.4959	.4933	.4908	.4883	.4858	.4833	.4808	.4783
1 Day	.4758	.4734	.4710	.4685	.4661	.4637	.4613	.4590	.4566	.4543	.4519	.4496
2	.4473	.4450	.4427	.4404	.4382	.4359	.4337	.4314	.4292	.4270	.4248	.4226
4	.4204	.4183	.4161	.4140	.4119	.4097	.4076	.4055	.4035	.4014	.3993	.3973
6	.3952	.3932	.3912	.3891	.3871	.3852	.3832	.3812	.3792	.3773	.3754	.3734
8	.3715	.3696	.3677	.3658	.3639	.3620	.3602	.3583	.3565	.3546	.3528	.3510
10	.3492	.3474	.3456	.3438	.3421	.3403	.3386	.3368	.3351	.3334	.3317	.3299
12	.3282	.3266	.3249	.3232	.3215	.3199	.3182	.3166	.3150	.3134	.3117	.3101
14	.3085	.3070	.3054	.3038	.3022	.3007	.2991	.2976	.2961	.2946	.2930	.2915
16	.2900	.2885	.2871	.2856	.2841	.2826	.2812	.2797	.2783	.2769	.2755	.2740
18	.2726	.2712	.2698	.2684	.2671	.2657	.2643	.2630	.2616	.2603	.2589	.2576
20	.2563	.2549	.2536	.2523	.2510	.2497	.2485	.2472	.2459	.2446	.2434	.2421
22	.2409	.2396	.2384	.2372	.2360	.2348	.2335	.2323	.2312	.2300	.2288	.2276
2 Days	.2264	.2253	.2241	.2230	.2218	.2207	.2195	.2184	.2173	.2162	.2150	.2139

Selenium – 75

120.4 Days

Days	Days									
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1.0000	.9943	.9886	.9829	.9772	.9716	.9660	.9605	.9550	.9495
10	.9441	.9386	.9332	.9279	.9226	.9173	.9120	.9068	.9016	.8964
20	.8912	.8861	.8810	.8760	.8710	.8660	.8610	.8560	.8511	.8462
1 Month	.8414	.8366	.8317	.8270	.8222	.8175	.8128	.8081	.8035	.7989
10	.7943	.7898	.7852	.7807	.7762	.7718	.7673	.7629	.7586	.7542
20	.7499	.7456	.7413	.7370	.7328	.7286	.7244	.7203	.7161	.7120
2 Months	.7079	.7039	.6998	.6958	.6918	.6878	.6839	.6800	.6761	.6722
10	.6683	.6645	.6607	.6569	.6531	.6494	.6456	.6419	.6382	.6346
20	.6309	.6273	.6237	.6201	.6166	.6130	.6095	.6060	.6025	.5991
3 Months	.5956	.5922	.5888	.5854	.5821	.5787	.5754	.5721	.5688	.5656
10	.5623	.5591	.5559	.5527	.5495	.5464	.5432	.5401	.5370	.5339
20	.5309	.5278	.5248	.5218	.5188	.5158	.5128	.5099	.5070	.5040
4 Months	.5012	.4983	.4954	.4926	.4897	.4869	.4841	.4814	.4786	.4758
10	.4731	.4704	.4677	.4650	.4623	.4597	.4571	.4544	.4518	.4492
20	.4466	.4441	.4415	.4390	.4365	.4340	.4315	.4290	.4265	.4241
5 Months	.4217	.4192	.4168	.4144	.4121	.4097	.4073	.4050	.4027	.4004
10	.3981	.3958	.3935	.3913	.3890	.3868	.3846	.3823	.3802	.3780
20	.3758	.3736	.3715	.3694	.3672	.3651	.3630	.3610	.3589	.3568
6 Months	.3548	.3527	.3507	.3487	.3467	.3447	.3427	.3408	.3388	.3369
10	.3349	.3330	.3311	.3292	.3273	.3254	.3236	.3217	.3199	.3180
20	.3162	.3144	.3126	.3108	.3090	.3072	.3055	.3037	.3020	.3002
7 Months	.2985	.2968	.2951	.2934	.2917	.2900	.2884	.2867	.2851	.2834
10	.2818	.2802	.2786	.2770	.2754	.2738	.2722	.2707	.2691	.2676
20	.2660	.2645	.2630	.2615	.2600	.2585	.2570	.2555	.2541	.2526
8 Months	.2512	.2497	.2483	.2469	.2454	.2440	.2426	.2412	.2398	.2385

Sodium – 24

14.96 Hours

Hours	Minutes											
	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110
0	1.0000	.9923	.9847	.9771	.9696	.9621	.9547	.9474	.9401	.9329	.9257	.9186
2	.9115	.9045	.8975	.8906	.8838	.8770	.8702	.8635	.8569	.8503	.8438	.8373
4	.8308	.8244	.8181	.8118	.8056	.7994	.7932	.7871	.7811	.7750	.7691	.7632
6	.7573	.7515	.7457	.7400	.7343	.7286	.7230	.7174	.7119	.7065	.7010	.6956
8	.6903	.6850	.6797	.6745	.6693	.6641	.6590	.6540	.6489	.6439	.6390	.6341
10	.6292	.6243	.6195	.6148	.6100	.6054	.6007	.5961	.5915	.5869	.5824	.5779
12	.5735	.5691	.5647	.5604	.5561	.5518	.5475	.5433	.5391	.5350	.5309	.5268
14	.5227	.5187	.5147	.5108	.5068	.5029	.4991	.4952	.4914	.4876	.4839	.4802
16	.4765	.4728	.4692	.4656	.4620	.4584	.4549	.4514	.4479	.4445	.4411	.4377
18	.4343	.4310	.4277	.4244	.4211	.4179	.4146	.4115	.4083	.4051	.4020	.3989
20	.3959	.3928	.3898	.3868	.3838	.3809	.3779	.3750	.3722	.3693	.3665	.3636
22	.3608	.3581	.3553	.3526	.3499	.3472	.3445	.3418	.3392	.3366	.3340	.3314
1 Day	.3289	.3264	.3239	.3214	.3189	.3164	.3140	.3116	.3092	.3068	.3045	.3021
2	.2998	.2975	.2952	.2929	.2907	.2884	.2862	.2840	.2818	.2797	.2775	.2754
4	.2733	.2712	.2691	.2670	.2649	.2629	.2609	.2589	.2569	.2549	.2530	.2510
6	.2491	.2472	.2453	.2434	.2415	.2396	.2378	.2360	.2342	.2324	.2306	.2288
8	.2270	.2253	.2236	.2218	.2201	.2184	.2168	.2151	.2134	.2118	.2102	.2085
10	.2069	.2053	.2038	.2022	.2006	.1991	.1976	.1960	.1945	.1930	.1916	.1901
12	.1886	.1872	.1857	.1843	.1829	.1815	.1801	.1787	.1773	.1760	.1746	.1733
14	.1719	.1706	.1693	.1680	.1667	.1654	.1641	.1629	.1616	.1604	.1592	.1579
16	.1567	.1555	.1543	.1531	.1519	.1508	.1496	.1485	.1473	.1462	.1451	.1440
18	.1428	.1417	.1407	.1396	.1385	.1374	.1364	.1353	.1343	.1333	.1322	.1312
20	.1302	.1292	.1282	.1272	.1262	.1253	.1243	.1234	.1224	.1215	.1205	.1196
22	.1187	.1178	.1169	.1160	.1151	.1142	.1133	.1124	.1116	.1107	.1099	.1090
2 Days	.1082	.1073	.1065	.1057	.1049	.1041	.1033	.1025	.1017	.1009	.1001	.0994

Strontium – 85

64 Days

Days	Days									
	0.	.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5
0	1.0000	.9946	.9892	.9839	.9786	.9733	.9680	.9628	.9576	.9524
5	.9473	.9422	.9371	.9320	.9270	.9220	.9170	.9121	.9071	.9022
10	.8974	.8925	.8877	.8829	.8781	.8734	.8687	.8640	.8593	.8547
15	.8501	.8455	.8409	.8364	.8318	.8273	.8229	.8184	.8140	.8096
20	.8052	.8009	.7966	.7923	.7880	.7837	.7795	.7753	.7711	.7669
25	.7628	.7587	.7546	.7505	.7465	.7424	.7384	.7344	.7305	.7265
1 Month	.7226	.7187	.7148	.7109	.7071	.7033	.6995	.6957	.6920	.6882
5	.6845	.6808	.6771	.6735	.6698	.6662	.6626	.6590	.6555	.6519
10	.6484	.6449	.6414	.6380	.6345	.6311	.6277	.6243	.6209	.6176
15	.6142	.6109	.6076	.6043	.6011	.5978	.5946	.5914	.5882	.5850
20	.5819	.5787	.5756	.5725	.5694	.5663	.5633	.5602	.5572	.5542
25	.5512	.5482	.5453	.5423	.5394	.5365	.5336	.5307	.5278	.5250
2 Months	.5221	.5193	.5165	.5137	.5109	.5082	.5054	.5027	.5000	.4973
5	.4946	.4919	.4893	.4866	.4840	.4814	.4788	.4762	.4736	.4711
10	.4685	.4660	.4635	.4610	.4585	.4560	.4536	.4511	.4487	.4463
15	.4438	.4414	.4391	.4367	.4343	.4320	.4297	.4273	.4250	.4227
20	.4204	.4182	.4159	.4137	.4114	.4092	.4070	.4048	.4026	.4004
25	.3983	.3961	.3940	.3919	.3898	.3876	.3856	.3835	.3814	.3793
3 Months	.3773	.3753	.3732	.3712	.3692	3672	.3652	.3633	.3613	.3593
5	.3574	.3555	.3536	.3516	.3497	.3479	.3460	.3441	.3423	.3404
10	.3386	.3367	.3349	.3331	.3313	.3295	.3277	.3260	.3242	.3225
15	.3207	.3190	.3173	.3155	.3138	.3122	.3105	.3088	.3071	.3055
20	.3038	.3022	.3005	.2989	.2973	.2957	.2941	.2925	.2909	.2894
25	.2878	.2862	.2847	.2832	.2816	.2801	.2786	.2771	.2756	.2741
4 Months	.2726	.2712	.2697	.2682	.2668	.2653	.2639	.2625	.2611	.2597

Strontium – 87m

2.83 Hours

Minutes	Minutes									
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1.0000	.9959	.9919	.9878	.9838	.9798	.9758	.9718	.9679	.9639
10	.9600	.9561	.9522	.9483	.9445	.9406	.9368	.9330	.9292	.9254
20	.9216	.9178	.9141	.9104	.9067	.9030	.8993	.8956	.8920	.8884
30	.8847	.8811	.8775	.8740	.8704	.8669	.8633	.8598	.8563	.8528
40	.8493	.8459	.8424	.8390	.8356	.8322	.8288	.8254	.8221	.8187
50	.8154	.8121	.8087	.8055	.8022	.7989	.7956	.7924	.7892	.7860
1 Hour	.7828	.7796	.7764	.7732	.7701	.7669	.7638	.7607	.7576	.7545
10	.7515	.7484	.7453	.7423	.7393	.7363	.7333	.7303	.7273	.7243
20	.7214	.7185	.7155	.7126	.7097	.7068	.7039	.7011	.6982	.6954
30	.6925	.6897	.6869	.6841	.6813	.6785	.6758	.6730	.6703	.6676
40	.6648	.6621	.6594	.6567	.6541	.6514	.6488	.6461	.6435	.6409
50	.6382	.6356	.6331	.6305	.6279	.6253	.6228	.6203	.6177	.6152
2 Hours	.6127	.6102	.6077	.6053	.6028	.6003	.5979	.5955	.5930	.5906
10	.5882	.5858	.5834	.5810	.5787	.5763	.5740	.5716	.5693	.5670
20	.5647	.5624	.5601	.5578	.5555	.5533	.5510	.5488	.5465	.5443
30	.5421	.5399	.5377	.5355	.5333	.5311	.5290	.5268	.5247	.5225
40	.5204	.5183	.5162	.5141	.5120	.5099	.5078	.5057	.5037	.5016
50	.4996	.4976	.4955	.4935	.4915	.4895	.4875	.4855	.4835	.4816
3 Hours	.4796	.4777	.4757	.4738	.4718	.4699	.4680	.4661	.4642	.4623
10	.4604	.4585	.4567	.4548	.4530	.4511	.4493	.4475	.4456	.4438
20	.4420	.4402	.4384	.4366	.4348	.4331	.4313	.4296	.4278	.4261
30	.4243	.4226	.4209	.4192	.4175	.4158	.4141	.4124	.4107	.4090
40	.4074	.4057	.4040	.4024	.4008	.3991	.3975	.3959	.3943	.3927
50	.3911	.3895	.3879	.3863	.3847	.3832	.3816	.3800	.3785	.3770
4 Hours	.3754	.3739	.3724	.3708	.3693	.3678	.3663	.3648	.3634	.3619

Sulfur – 35

87.9 Days

Days	Days									
	0.	.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5
0	1.0000	.9961	.9921	.9882	.9844	.9805	.9766	.9728	.9689	.9651
5	.9613	.9576	.9538	.9500	.9463	.9426	.9389	.9352	.9315	.9278
10	.9242	.9205	.9169	.9133	.9097	.9061	.9026	.8990	.8955	.8920
15	.8884	.8849	.8815	.8780	.8745	.8711	.8677	.8643	.8609	.8575
20	.8541	.8507	.8474	.8441	.8407	.8374	.8341	.8308	.8276	.8243
25	.8211	.8178	.8146	.8114	.8082	.8050	.8019	.7987	.7956	.7924
1 Month	.7893	.7862	.7831	.7800	.7770	.7739	.7709	.7678	.7648	.7618
5	.7588	.7558	.7529	.7499	.7469	.7440	.7411	.7382	.7353	.7324
10	.7295	.7266	.7237	.7209	.7181	.7152	.7124	.7096	.7068	.7040
15	.7013	.6985	.6958	.6930	.6903	.6876	.6849	.6822	.6795	.6768
20	.6742	.6715	.6689	.6662	.6636	.6610	.6584	.6558	.6532	.6507
25	.6481	.6455	.6430	.6405	.6380	.6354	.6329	.6305	.6280	.6255
2 Months	.6230	.6206	.6182	.6157	.6133	.6109	.6085	.6061	.6037	.6013
5	.5990	.5956	.5943	.5919	.5896	.5873	.5850	.5827	.5804	.5781
10	.5758	.5735	.5713	.5690	.5668	.5646	.5623	.5601	.5579	.5557
15	.5535	.5514	.5492	.5470	.5449	.5427	.5406	.5385	.5364	.5342
20	.5321	.5300	.5280	.5259	.5238	.5218	.5197	.5177	.5156	.5136
25	.5116	.5096	.5075	.5056	.5036	.5016	.4996	.4976	.4957	.4937
3 Months	.4918	.4899	.4879	.4860	.4841	.4822	.4803	.4784	.4765	.4746
5	.4728	.4709	.4691	.4672	.4654	.4635	.4617	.4599	.4581	.4563
10	.4545	.4527	.4509	.4492	.4474	.4456	.4439	.4421	.4404	.4387
15	.4369	.4352	.4335	.4318	.4301	.4284	.4267	.4250	.4234	.4217
20	.4200	.4184	.4167	.4151	.4135	.4118	.4102	.4086	.4070	.4054
25	.4038	.4022	.4006	.3990	.3975	.3959	.3944	.3928	.3913	.3897
4 Months	.3882	.3867	.3851	.3836	.3821	.3806	.3791	.3776	.3761	.3747

Technetium – 99m

6.049 Hours

Minutes	Minutes									
	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18
0	1.0000	.9962	.9924	.9885	.9848	.9810	.9772	.9735	.9697	.9660
20	.9623	.9586	.9550	.9513	.9477	.9440	.9404	.9368	.9332	.9296
40	.9261	.9225	.9190	.9155	.9120	.9085	.9050	.9015	.8981	.8946
1 Hour	.8912	.8878	.8844	.8810	.8776	.8743	.8709	.8676	.8642	.8609
20	.8576	.8543	.8511	.8478	.8446	.8413	.8381	.8349	.8317	.8285
40	.8253	.8222	.8190	.8159	.8127	.8096	.8065	.8034	.8004	.7973
2 Hours	.7942	.7912	.7882	.7851	.7821	.7791	.7761	.7732	.7702	.7673
20	.7643	.7614	.7585	.7556	.7527	.7498	.7469	.7440	.7412	.7384
40	.7355	.7327	.7299	.7271	.7243	.7215	.7188	.7160	.7133	.7105
3 Hours	.7078	.7051	.7024	.6997	.6970	.6944	.6917	.6890	.6864	.6838
20	.6812	.6785	.6759	.6734	.6708	.6682	.6656	.6631	.6606	.6580
40	.6555	.6530	.6505	.6480	.6455	.6430	.6406	.6381	.6357	.6332
4 Hours	.6308	.6284	.6260	.6236	.6212	.6188	.6164	.6141	.6117	.6094
20	.6070	.6047	.6024	.6001	.5978	.5955	.5932	.5909	.5887	.5864
40	.5842	.5819	.5797	.5775	.5753	.5731	.5709	.5687	.5665	.5643
5 Hours	.5622	.5600	.5579	.5557	.5536	.5515	.5494	.5473	.5452	.5431
20	.5410	.5389	.5369	.5348	.5328	.5307	.5287	.5267	.5246	.5226
40	.5206	.5186	.5166	.5147	.5127	.5107	.5088	.5068	.5049	.5029
6 Hours	.5010	.4991	.4972	.4953	.4934	.4915	.4896	.4877	.4859	.4840
20	.4821	.4803	.4784	.4766	.4748	.4730	.4712	.4694	.4676	.4658
40	.4640	.4622	.4604	.4587	.4569	.4552	.4534	.4517	.4499	.4482
7 Hours	.4465	.4448	.4431	.4414	.4397	.4380	.4363	.4347	.4330	.4313
20	.4297	.4280	.4264	.4248	.4231	.4215	.4199	.4183	.4167	.4151
40	.4135	.4119	.4103	.4088	.4072	.4056	.4041	.4025	.4010	.3994
8 Hours	.3979	.3964	.3949	.3934	.3919	.3904	.3889	.3874	.3859	.3844

Days	Hours											
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0.0	1.0000	.9945	.9891	.9837	.9783	.9730	.9677	.9624	.9571	.9519	.9467	.9415
0.5	.9364	.9312	.9261	.9211	.9160	.9110	.9061	.9011	.8962	.8913	.8864	.8816
1.0	.8768	.8720	.8672	.8625	.8577	.8531	.8484	.8438	.8391	.8346	.8300	.8255
1.5	.8210	.8165	.8120	.8076	.8032	.7988	.7944	.7901	.7857	.7814	.7772	.7729
2.0	.7687	.7645	.7603	.7562	.7520	.7479	.7438	.7398	.7357	.7317	.7277	.7237
2.5	.7198	.7158	.7119	.7080	.7042	.7003	.6965	.6927	.6889	.6851	.6814	.6777
3.0	.6740	.6703	.6666	.6630	.6593	.6557	.6522	.6486	.6451	.6415	.6380	.6345
3.5	.6311	.6276	.6242	.6208	.6174	.6140	.6107	.6073	.6040	.6007	.5974	.5941
4.0	.5909	.5877	.5845	.5813	.5781	.5749	.5718	.5687	.5656	.5625	.5594	.5563
4.5	.5533	.5503	.5473	.5443	.5413	.5383	.5354	.5325	.5296	.5267	.5238	.5209
5.0	.5181	.5152	.5124	.5096	.5068	.5041	.5013	.4986	.4959	.4931	.4904	.4878
5.5	.4851	.4824	.4798	.4772	.4746	.4720	.4694	.4668	.4643	.4618	.4592	.4567
6.0	.4542	.4517	.4493	.4468	.4444	.4419	.4395	.4371	.4347	.4324	.4300	.4277
6.5	.4253	.4230	.4207	.4184	.4161	.4138	.4116	.4093	.4071	.4048	.4026	.4004
7.0	.3982	.3961	.3939	.3918	.3896	.3875	.3854	.3833	.3812	.3791	.3770	.3749
7.5	.3729	.3709	.3688	.3668	.3648	.3628	.3608	.3589	.3569	.3550	.3530	.3511
8.0	.3492	.3473	.3454	.3435	.3416	.3397	.3379	.3360	.3342	.3324	.3305	.3287
8.5	.3269	.3252	.3234	.3216	.3199	.3181	.3164	.3146	.3129	.3112	.3095	.3078
9.0	.3061	.3045	.3028	.3011	.2995	.2979	.2962	.2946	.2930	.2914	.2898	.2882
9.5	.2866	.2851	.2835	.2820	.2804	.2789	.2774	.2759	.2744	.2729	.2714	.2699
10.0	.2684	.2669	.2655	.2640	.2626	.2611	.2597	.2583	.2569	.2555	.2541	.2527
10.5	.2513	.2499	.2486	.2472	.2459	.2445	.2432	.2419	.2405	.2392	.2379	.2366
11.0	.2353	.2340	.2328	.2315	.2302	.2290	.2277	.2265	.2252	.2240	.2228	.2216
11.5	.2203	.2191	.2179	.2168	.2156	.2144	.2132	.2121	.2109	.2097	.2086	.2075
12.0	.2063	.2052	.2041	.2030	.2018	.2007	.1996	.1986	.1975	.1964	.1953	.1943

Zinc – 65

245 Days

Days	Days									
	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18
0	1.0000	.9944	.9887	.9832	.9776	.9721	.9666	.9612	.9557	.9503
20	.9450	.9397	.9344	.9291	.9238	.9186	.9134	.9083	.9032	.8981
40	.8930	.8880	.8830	.8780	.8730	.8681	.8632	.8583	.8535	.8487
60	.8439	.8391	.8344	.8297	.8250	.8203	.8157	.8111	.8065	.8020
80	.7975	.7930	.7885	.7840	.7796	.7752	.7708	.7665	.7622	.7579
100	.7536	.7493	.7451	.7409	.7367	.7326	.7284	.7243	.7202	.7162
120	.7121	.7081	.7041	.7001	.6962	.6923	.6884	.6845	.6806	.6768
140	.6730	.6692	.6654	.6616	.6579	.6542	.6505	.6468	.6432	.6395
160	.6359	.6323	.6288	.6252	.6217	.6182	.6147	.6112	.6078	.6044
180	.6009	.5976	.5942	.5908	.5875	.5842	.5809	.5776	.5743	.5711
200	.5679	.5647	.5615	.5583	.5552	.5520	.5489	.5458	.5428	.5397
220	.5366	.5336	.5306	.5276	.5246	.5217	.5187	.5158	.5129	.5100
240	.5071	.5043	.5014	.4986	.4958	.4930	.4902	.4874	.4847	.4819
260	.4792	.4765	.4738	.4712	.4685	.4659	.4632	.4606	.4580	.4554
280	.4529	.4503	.4478	.4452	.4427	.4402	.4377	.4353	.4328	.4304
300	.4279	.4255	.4231	.4207	.4184	.4160	.4137	.4113	.4090	.4067
320	.4044	.4021	.3999	.3976	.3954	.3931	.3909	.3887	.3865	.3843
340	.3822	.3800	.3779	.3757	.3736	.3715	.3694	.3673	.3652	.3632
360	.3611	.3591	.3571	.3551	.3531	.3511	.3491	.3471	.3452	.3432
380	.3413	.3393	.3374	.3355	.3336	.3317	.3299	.3280	.3262	.3243
400	.3225	.3207	.3189	.3171	.3153	.3135	.3117	.3100	.3082	.3065
420	.3048	.3030	.3013	.2996	.2979	.2963	.2946	.2929	.2913	.2896
440	.2880	.2864	.2847	.2831	.2815	.2800	.2784	.2768	.2752	.2737
460	.2721	.2706	.2691	.2676	.2661	.2646	.2631	.2616	.2601	.2586
480	.2572	.2557	.2543	.2528	.2514	.2500	.2486	.2472	.2458	.2444

PART 20

STANDARDS FOR PROTECTION AGAINST RADIATION

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GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 20.1 Purpose.

(a) The regulations in this part establish standards for protection against radiation hazards arising out of activities under licenses issued by the Atomic Energy Commission and are issued pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 919).

(b) The use of radioactive material or other sources of radiation not licensed by the Commission is not subject to the regulations in this part. However, it is the purpose of the regulations in this part to control the possession, use, and transfer of licensed material by any licensee in such a manner that exposure to such material and to radiation from such material, when added to exposures to unlicensed radioactive material and to other unlicensed sources of radiation in the possession of the licensee, and to radiation therefrom, does not exceed the standards of radiation protection prescribed in the regulations in this part.

(c) In accordance with recommendations of the Federal Radiation Council, approved by the President, persons engaged in activities under licenses issued by the Atomic Energy Commission pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, should, in addition to complying with the requirements set forth in this part, make every reasonable effort to maintain radiation exposures, and releases of radioactive materials in effluents to unrestricted areas, as far below the limits specified in this part as practicable. The term "as far below the limits specified in this part as practicable" means as low as is practicably achievable taking into account the state of technology, and the economics of improvements in relation to benefits to the public health and safety and in relation to the utilization of atomic energy in the public interest.

§ 20.2 Scope.

The regulations in this part apply to all persons who receive, possess, use or transfer byproduct material, source material, or special nuclear material under a general or specific license issued by the Commission pursuant to the regulations in Part 30, 40, or 70 of this chapter.

§ 20.3 Definitions.

(a) As used in this part:

(1) "Act" means the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 919) including any amendments thereto;

(2) "Airborne radioactive material" means any radioactive material dispersed in the air in the form of dusts, fumes, mists, vapors, or gases;

(3) "Byproduct material" means any radioactive material (except special nuclear material) yielded in or made radioactive by exposure to the radiation incident to the process of producing or utilizing special nuclear material;

(4) "Calendar quarter" means any period determined according to either of the following subdivisions:

(i) The first period of any year may begin on any date in January; provided that the second, third and fourth periods accordingly begin on the same date in April, July, and October, respectively, and that the fourth period extend into January of the succeeding year, if necessary to complete a three-month quarter. During the first year of use of this method of determination by a licensee, the first period for that year shall also include any additional days in January preceding the starting date for the first period.

(ii) The first period in a calendar year of 13 complete, consecutive calendar weeks; the second period in a calendar year of 13 complete, consecutive calendar weeks; the third period in a calendar year of 13 complete, consecutive calendar weeks; the fourth period in a calendar year of 13 complete, consecutive calendar weeks.

*Alternatively, the four periods may consist of the first 14 complete, consecutive calendar weeks; the next 12 complete, consecutive calendar weeks; the next 14 complete, consecutive calendar weeks; and the last 12 complete, consecutive calendar weeks. If at the end of a calendar year there are any days not falling within a complete calendar week of that year, such days shall be included (for purposes of this part) within the last complete calendar week of that year. If at the beginning of any calendar year there are days not falling within a complete calendar week of that year, such days shall be included (for purposes of this part) within the last complete calendar week of the previous year.

No licensee shall change the method observed by him of determining calendar quarters for purposes of this part except at the beginning of a calendar year.

(5) "Commission" means the Atomic Energy Commission or its duly authorized representatives;

(6) "Government agency" means any executive department, commission, independent establishment, corporation, wholly or partly owned by the United States of America which is an instrumentality of the United States, or any board, bureau, division, service, office, officer, authority, administration, or other establishment in the executive branch of the Government;

* Added 25 FR 13952

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35 FR 18385
25 FR 13952
25 FR 10914

(7) "Individual" means any human being;

(8) "Licensed material" means source material, special nuclear material, or byproduct material received, possessed, used, or transferred under a general or specific license issued by the Commission pursuant to the regulations in this chapter;

(9) "License" means a license issued under the regulations in Part 30, 40, or 70 of this chapter. "Licensee" means the holder of such license;

(10) "Occupational dose" includes exposure of an individual to radiation (i) in a restricted area; or (ii) in the course of employment in which the individual's duties involve exposure to radiation; provided, that "occupational dose" shall not be deemed to include any exposure of an individual to radiation for the purpose of medical diagnosis or medical therapy of such individual.

(11) "Person" means (i) any individual, corporation, partnership, firm, association, trust, estate, public or private institution, group, Government agency other than the Commission, any State, any foreign government or nation or any political subdivision of any such government or nations, or other entity; and (ii) any legal successor, representative, agent, or agency of the foregoing;

(12) "Radiation" means any or all of the following: alpha rays, beta rays, gamma rays, X-rays, neutrons, high-speed electrons, high-speed protons, and other atomic particles; but not sound or radio waves, or visible, infrared, or ultraviolet light;

(13) "Radioactive material" includes any such material whether or not subject to licensing control by the Commission;

(14) "Restricted area" means any area access to which is controlled by the licensee for purposes of protection of individuals from exposure to radiation and radioactive materials. "Restricted area" shall not include any areas used as residential quarters, although a separate room or rooms in a residential building may be set apart as a restricted area;

(15) "Source material" means (i) uranium or thorium, or any combination thereof, in any physical or chemical form; or (ii) ores which contain by weight one-twentieth of one percent (0.05%) or more of *a.* uranium, *b.* thorium or *c.* any combination thereof. Source material does not include special nuclear material.

(16) "Special nuclear material" means (i) plutonium, uranium 233, uranium enriched in the isotope 233 or in the isotope 235, and any other material which the Commission, pursuant to the provisions of section 51 of the act, determines to be special nuclear material, but does not include source material; or (ii) any material artificially enriched by any of the foregoing but does not include source material;

(17) "Unrestricted area" means any area access to which is not controlled by the licensee for purposes of protection of individuals from exposure to radiation and radioactive materials, and any area used for residential quarters.

(b) Definitions of certain other words and phrases as used in this part are set forth in other sections, including:

(1) "Airborne radioactivity area" defined in § 20.203;

(2) "Radiation area" and "high radiation area" defined in § 20.202;

(3) "Personnel monitoring equipment" defined in § 20.202;

(4) "Survey" defined in § 20.201;

(5) Units of measurement of dose (rad, rem) defined in § 20.4;

(6) Units of measurement of radioactivity defined in § 20.5.

§ 20.4 Units of radiation dose.

(a) "Dose," as used in this part, is the quantity of radiation absorbed, per unit of mass, by the body or by any portion of the body. When the regulations in this part specify a dose during a period of time, the dose means the total quantity of radiation absorbed, per unit of mass, by the body or by any portion of the body during such period of time. Several different units of dose are in current use. Definitions of units as used in this part are set forth in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section.

(b) The rad, as used in this part, is a measure of the dose of any ionizing radiation to body tissues in terms of the energy absorbed per unit mass of the tissue. One rad is the dose corresponding to the absorption of 100 ergs per gram of tissue. (One millirad (mrad) = 0.001 rad.)

(c) The rem, as used in this part, is a measure of the dose of any ionizing radiation to body tissue in terms of its estimated biological effect relative to a dose of one roentgen (r) of X-rays. (One millirem (mrem) = 0.001 rem.) The relation of the rem to other dose units depends upon the biological effect under consideration and upon the conditions of irradiation. For the purpose of the regulations in this part, any of the following is considered to be equivalent to a dose of one rem:

(1) A dose of 1 r due to X— or gamma radiation;

(2) A dose of 1 rad due to X—, gamma, or beta radiation;

(3) A dose of 0.1 rad due to neutrons or high energy protons;

(4) A dose of 0.05 rad due to particles heavier than protons and with sufficient energy to reach the lens of the eye.

If it is more convenient to measure the neutron flux, or equivalent, than to determine the neutron dose in rads, as provided in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph, one rem of neutron radiation may, for purposes of the regulations in this part, be assumed to be equivalent to 14 million neutrons per square centimeter incident upon the body; or, if there exists sufficient information to estimate with reasonable accuracy the approximate distribution in energy of the neutrons, the incident number of neutrons per square centimeter equivalent to one rem may be estimated from the following table:

NEUTRON FLUX DOSE EQUIVALENTS

Neutron energy (Mev)	Number of neutrons per square centimeter equivalent to a dose of 1 rem (neutrons/cm²)	Average flux to deliver 100 millirem in 40 hours (neutrons/cm² per sec.)
Thermal	970×10^6	670
0.0001	720×10^6	500
0.005	820×10^6	570
0.02	400×10^6	280
0.1	120×10^6	80
0.5	43×10^6	30
1.0	26×10^6	18
2.5	29×10^6	20
5.0	26×10^6	18
7.5	24×10^6	17
10	24×10^6	17
10 to 30	14×10^6	10

(d) For determining exposures to X or gamma rays up to 3 Mev, the dose limits specified in §§ 20.101 to 20.104, inclusive, may be assumed to be equivalent to the "air dose." For the purpose of this part "air dose" means that the dose is measured by a properly calibrated appropriate instrument in air at or near the body surface in the region of highest dosage rate.

§ 20.5 Units of radioactivity.

(a) Radioactivity is commonly, and for purposes of the regulations in this part shall be, measured in terms of disintegrations per unit time or in curies. One curie (c) = 3.7×10^{10} disintegrations per second (dps) = 2.2×10^{12} disintegrations per minute (dpm). A commonly used submultiple of the curie is the microcurie (μc). One $\mu c = 0.000001$ c = 3.7×10^4 dps = 2.2×10^6 dpm.

(b) For purposes of the regulations in this part, it may be assumed that the daughter activity concentrations in the following table are equivalent to an air concentration of 10^{-7} microcuries of Radon 222 per milliliter of air in equilibrium with the daughters RaA, RaB, RaC, and RaC′:

Maximum time between collection and measurement (hours)[1]	Alpha-emitting daughter activity collected per milliliter of air	
	Microcuries/cc	Total alpha disintegrations per minute per cc.
0.5	7.2×10^{-5}	0.16
1	4.5×10^{-5}	0.10
2	1.3×10^{-5}	0.028
3	0.3×10^{-5}	0.0072

[1] The duration of sample collection and the duration of measurement should be sufficiently short compared to the time between collection and measurement, as not to have a statistically significant effect upon the results.

(c) *Natural uranium and natural thorium.* (1) For purposes of the regulations in this part, one curie of natural uranium (U–natural in Appendix B or C) means the sum of 3.7×10^{10} disintegrations per second from U–238 plus 3.7×10^{10} dis/sec from U–234 plus 9×10^{8} dis/sec from U–235. Also, a curie of natural thorium (thorium–natural in Appendix B or C) means the sum of 3.7×10^{10} dis/sec from Th^{232} plus 3.7×10^{10} dis/sec from Th^{228}.

(2) For the purpose of the regulations in this part, one curie of natural uranium (U–natural in Appendix B or C) is equivalent to 3,000 kilograms, or 6,615 pounds of natural uranium; and one curie of natural thorium (thorium–natural in Appendix B or C) is equivalent to 9,000 kilograms or 19,850 pounds of natural thorium.

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§ 20.6 Interpretations.

Except as specifically authorized by the Commission in writing, no interpretation of the meaning of the regulations in this part by any officer or employee of the Commission other than a written interpretation by the General Counsel will be recognized to be binding upon the Commission.

§ 20.7 Communications.

Except where otherwise specified in this part, all communications and reports concerning the regulations in this part, and applications filed under them, should be addressed to the Director of Regulation, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D.C. 20545. Communications, reports and applications may be delivered in person at the Commission's offices at 1717 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.; at *7920 Norfolk Avenue, Bethesda, Md.; or at Germantown, Md.

31 FR 4668

** Permissible Doses, Levels, and Concentrations

§ 20.101 Exposure of individuals to radiation in restricted areas.

(a) Except as provided in pararaph (b) of this section, no licensee shall possess, use, or transfer licensed material in such a manner as to cause any individual in a restricted area to receive in any period of one calendar quarter from radioactive material and other sources of radiation in the licensee's possession a dose in excess of the limits specified in the following table:

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Rems per calendar quarter	
1. Whole body; head and trunk; active blood-forming organs; lens of eyes; or gonads	1¼
2. Hands and forearms; feet and ankles	18¾
3. Skin of whole body	7½

(b) A licensee may permit an individual in a restricted area to receive a dose to the whole body greater than that permitted under pararaph (a) of this section, provided:

(1) During any calendar quarter the dose to the whole body from radioactive material and other sources of radiation in the licensee's possession shall not exceed 3 rems; and

(2) The dose to the whole body, when added to the accumulated occupational dose to the whole body, shall not exceed 5 (N–18) rems where "N" equals the individual's age in years at his last birthday; and

(3) The licensee has determined the individual's accumulated occupational dose to the whole body on Form AEC–4, or on a clear and legible record containing all the information required in that form; and has otherwise complied with the requirements of § 20.102. As used in paragraph (b), "Dose to the whole body" shall be deemed to include any dose to the whole body, gonads, active blood-forming organs, head and trunk, or lens of eye.

§ 20.102 Determination of accumulated dose.

(a) This section contains requirements which must be satisfied by licensees who propose, pursuant to paragraph (b) of § 20.101, to permit individuals in a restricted area to receive exposure to radiation in excess of the limits specified in paragraph (a) of § 20.101.

(b) Before permitting any individual in a restricted area to receive exposure to radiation in excess of the limits specified in paragraph (a) of § 20.101, each licensee shall:

(1) Obtain a certificate on Form AEC–4, or on a clear and legible record containing all the information required in that form, signed by the individual showing each period of time after the individual attained the age of 18 in which the individual received an occupational dose of radiation; and

(2) Calculate on Form AEC–4 in accordance with the instructions appearing therein, or on a clear and legible record containing all the information required in that form, the previously accumulated occupational dose received by the individual and the additional dose allowed for that individual under § 20.101(b).

(c) (1) In the preparation of Form AEC–4, or a clear and legible record containing all the information required in that form, the licensee shall make a reasonable effort to obtain reports of the individual's previously accumulated occupational dose. For each period for which the licensee obtains such reports, the licensee shall use the dose shown in the report in preparing the form. In any case where a licensee is unable to obtain reports of the individual's occupational dose for a previous complete calendar quarter, it shall be assumed that the individual has received the occupational dose specified in whichever of the following columns apply:

Part of body	Column 1 Assumed exposure in rems for calendar quarters prior to Jan. 1, 1961	Column 2 Assumed exposure in rems for calendar quarters beginning on or after Jan. 1, 1961
Whole body, gonads, active blood-forming organs, head and trunk, lens of eye.	3¾	1¼

(2) The licensee shall retain and preserve records used in preparing Form AEC–4.

If calculation of the individual's accumulated occupational dose for all periods prior to January 1, 1961 yields a result higher than the applicable accumulated dose value for the individual as of that date, as specified in paragraph (b) of § 20.101, the excess may be disregarded.

§ 20.103 Exposure of individuals to concentrations of radioactive material in restricted areas.

(a) No licensee shall possess, use or transfer licensed material in such a manner as to cause any individual in a restricted area to be exposed to airborne radioactive material possessed by the licensee in an average concentration in excess of the limits specified in Appendix B, Table I, of this part. "Expose" as used in this section means that the individual is present in an airborne concentration. No allowance shall be made for the use of protective clothing or equipment, or particle size, except as authorized by the Commission pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section.

(b) The limits given in Appendix B, Table I, of this part are based upon exposure to the concentrations specified for forty hours in any period of seven consecutive days. In any such period where the number of hours of exposure is less than forty, the limits specified in the table may be increased proportionately. In any such period where the number of hours of exposure is greater than forty, the limits specified in the table shall be decreased proportionately.

(c) (1) Except as authorized by the Commission pursuant to this paragraph, no allowance shall be made for particle size or the use of protective clothing or equipment in determining whether an individual is exposed to an airborne concentration in excess of the limits specified in Appendix B, Table I.

(2) The Commission may authorize a licensee to expose an individual in a restricted area to airborne concentrations in excess of the limits specified in Appendix B, Table I, upon receipt of an application demonstrating that the concentration is composed in whole or in part of particles of such size that such particles are not respirable; and that the individual will not inhale the concentrations in excess of the limits established in Appendix B, Table I. Each application under this subparagraph shall include an analysis of particle sizes in the concentrations; and a description of the methods used in determining the particle sizes.

(3) The Commission may authorize a licensee to expose an individual in a restricted area to airborne concentrations in excess of the limits specified in Appendix B, Table I, upon receipt of an application demonstrating that the individual will wear appropriate protective equipment and that the individual will not inhale, ingest or absorb quanti-

* Amended 34 FR 19546 December 11, 1969
** Amended 36 FR 1466

ties of radioactive material in excess of those which might otherwise be permitted under this part for employees in restricted areas during a 40-hour week. Each application under this subparagraph shall contain the following information:

(i) A description of the protective equipment to be employed, including the efficiency of the equipment for the material involved;

(ii) Procedures for the fitting, maintenance and cleaning of the protective equipment; and

(iii) Procedures governing the use of the protective equipment, including supervisory procedures and length of time the equipment will be used by the individuals in each work week. The proposed periods for use of the equipment by any individual should not be of such duration as would discourage observance by the individual of the proposed procedures; and

(iv) The average concentrations present in the areas occupied by employees.

§ 20.104 Exposure of minors.

(a) No licensee shall possess, use or transfer licensed material in such a manner as to cause any individual within a restricted area who is under 18 years of age, to receive in any period of one calendar quarter from radioactive material and other sources of radiation in the licensee's possession a dose in excess of 10 percent of the limits specified in the table in paragraph (a) of § 20.101.

(b) No licensee shall possess, use or transfer licensed material in such a manner as to cause any individual within a restricted area, who is under 18 years of age, to be exposed to airborne radioactive material possessed by the licensee in an average concentration in excess of the limits specified in Appendix B, Table II of this part. For purposes of this paragraph, concentrations may be averaged over periods not greater than a week.

(c) The provisions of paragraph (c) of § 20.103 shall apply to exposures subject to paragraph (b) of this section.

§ 20.105 Permissible levels of radiation in unrestricted areas.

(a) There may be included in any application for a license or for amendment of a license proposed limits upon levels of radiation in unrestricted areas resulting from the applicant's possession or use of radioactive material and other sources of radiation. Such applications should include information as to anticipated average radiation levels and anticipated occupancy times for each unrestricted area involved. The Commission will approve the proposed limits if the applicant demonstrates that the proposed limits are not likely to cause any individual to receive a dose to the whole body in any period of one calendar year in excess of 0.5 rem.

(b) Except as authorized by the Commission pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section, no licensee shall possess, use or transfer licensed material in such a manner as to create in any unrestricted area from radioactive material and other sources of radiation in his possession:

(1) Radiation levels which, if an individual were continuously present in the area, could result in his receiving a dose in excess of two millirems in any one hour, or

(2) Radiation levels which, if an individual were continuously present in the area, could result in his receiving a dose in excess of 100 millirems in any seven consecutive days.

§ 20.106 Concentrations in effluents to unrestricted areas.

(a) A licensee shall not possess, use, or transfer licensed material so as to release to an unrestricted area radioactive material in concentrations which exceed the limits specified in Appendix "B," Table II of this part, except as authorized pursuant to § 20.302 or paragraph (b) of this section. For purposes of this section concentrations may be averaged over a period not greater than one year.

(b) An application for a license or amendment may include proposed limits higher than those specified in paragraph (a) of this section. The Commission will approve the proposed limits if the applicant demonstrates:

(1) That the applicant has made a reasonable effort to minimize the radioactivity contained in effluents to unrestricted areas; and

(2) That it is not likely that radioactive material discharged in the effluent would result in the exposure of an individual to concentrations of radioactive material in air or water exceeding the limits specified in Appendix "B," Table II of this part.

(c) An application for higher limits pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section shall include information demonstrating that the applicant has made a reasonable effort to minimize the radioactivity discharged in effluents to unrestricted areas, and shall include, as pertinent:

(1) Information as to flow rates, total volume of effluent, peak concentration of each radionuclide in the effluent, and concentration of each radionuclide in the effluent averaged over a period of one year at the point where the effluent leaves a stack, tube, pipe, or similar conduit;

(2) A description of the properties of the effluents, including:

(i) chemical composition;

(ii) physical characteristics, including suspended solids content in liquid effluents, and nature of gas or aerosol for air effluents;

(iii) the hydrogen ion concentrations (p^H) of liquid effluents; and

(iv) the size range of particulates in effluents released into air.

(3) A description of the anticipated human occupancy in the unrestricted area where the highest concentration of radioactive material from the effluent is expected, and, in the case of a river or stream, a description of water uses downstream from the point of release of the effluent.

(4) Information as to the highest concentration of each radionuclide in an unrestricted area, including anticipated concentrations averaged over a period of one year:

(i) In air at any point of human occupancy; or

(ii) In water at points of use downstream from the point of release of the effluent.

(5) The background concentration of radionuclides in the receiving river or stream prior to the release of liquid effluent.

(6) A description of the environmental monitoring equipment, including sensitivity of the system, and procedures and calculations to determine concentrations of radionuclides in the unrestricted area and possible reconcentrations of radionuclides.

(7) A description of the waste treatment facilities and procedures used to reduce the concentration of radionuclides in effluents prior to their release.

(d) For the purposes of this section the concentration limits in Appendix "B," Table II of this part shall apply at the boundary of the restricted area. The concentration of radioactive material discharged through a stack, pipe or similar conduit may be determined with respect to the point where the material leaves the conduit. If the conduit discharges within the restricted area, the concentration at the boundary may be determined by applying appropriate factors for dilution, dispersion, or decay between the point of discharge and the boundary.

(e) In addition to limiting concentrations in effluent streams, the Commission may limit quantities of radioactive materials released in air or water during a specified period of time if it appears that the daily intake of radioactive material from air, water, or food by a suitable sample of an exposed population group, averaged over a period not exceeding one year, would otherwise exceed the daily intake resulting from continuous exposure to air or water containing one-third the concentration of radioactive materials specified in Appendix "B," Table II of this part.

(f) The provisions of this section do not apply to disposal of radioactive material into sanitary sewerage systems, which is governed by § 20.303.

§ 20.107 Medical diagnosis and therapy.

Nothing in the regulations in this part shall be interpreted as limiting the intentional exposure of patients to radiation for the purpose of medical diagnosis or medical therapy.

25 FR 10914

29 FR 14434

25 FR 10914

§ 20.108 Orders requiring furnishing of bio-assay services.

Where necessary or desirable in order to aid in determining the extent of an individual's exposure to concentrations of radioactive material, the Commission may incorporate appropriate provisions in any license, directing the licensee to make available to the individual appropriate bio-assay services and to furnish a copy of the reports of such services to the Commission.

PRECAUTIONARY PROCEDURES

§ 20.201 Surveys.

(a) As used in the regulations in this part, "survey" means an evaluation of the radiation hazards incident to the production, use, release, disposal, or presence of radioactive materials or other sources of radiation under a specific set of conditions. When appropriate, such evaluation includes a physical survey of the location of materials and equipment, and measurements of levels of radiation or concentrations of radioactive material present.

(b) Each licensee shall make or cause to be made such surveys as may be necessary for him to comply with the regulations in this part.

§ 20.202 Personnel monitoring.

(a) Each licensee shall supply appropriate personnel monitoring equipment to, and shall require the use of such equipment by:

(1) Each individual who enters a restricted area under such circumstances that he receives, or is likely to receive, a dose in any calendar quarter in excess of 25 percent of the applicable value specified in paragraph (a) of § 20.101.

(2) Each individual under 18 years of age who enters a restricted area under such circumstances that he receives, or is likely to receive, a dose in any calendar quarter in excess of 5 percent of the applicable value specified in paragraph (a) of § 20.101.

(3) Each individual who enters a high radiation area.

(b) As used in this part,

(1) "Personnel monitoring equipment" means devices designed to be worn or carried by an individual for the purpose of measuring the dose received (e.g., film badges, pocket chambers, pocket dosimeters, film rings, etc.);

(2) "Radiation area" means any area, accessible to personnel, in which there exists radiation, originating in whole or in part within licensed material, at such levels that a major portion of the body could receive in any one hour a dose in excess of 5 millirem, or in any 5 consecutive days a dose in excess of 100 millirems;

(3) "High radiation area" means any area, accessible to personnel, in which there exists radiation originating in whole or in part within licensed material at such levels that a major portion of the body could receive in any one hour a dose in excess of 100 millirem.

[1] Or "Danger."

25 FR 10914

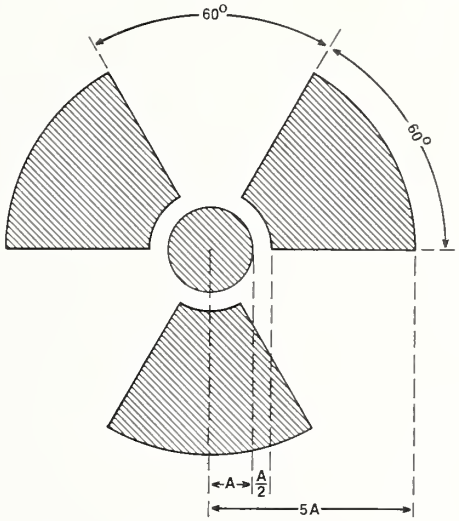
35 FR 5033

§ 20.203 Caution signs, labels, signals, and controls.

(a) *General.* (1) Except as otherwise authorized by the Commission, symbols prescribed by this section shall use the conventional radiation caution colors (magenta or purple on yellow background). The symbol prescribed by this section is the conventional three-bladed design:

RADIATION SYMBOL

1. Cross-hatched area is to be magenta or purple.
2. Background is to be yellow.



(2) In addition to the contents of signs and labels prescribed in this section, licensees may provide on or near such signs and labels any additional information which may be appropriate in aiding individuals to minimize exposure to radiation or to radioactive material.

(b) *Radiation areas.* Each radiation area shall be conspicuously posted with a sign or signs bearing the radiation caution symbol and the words:

CAUTION [1]
RADIATION AREA

(c) *High radiation areas.* (1) Each high radiation area shall be conspicuously posted with a sign or signs bearing the radiation caution symbol and the words:

CAUTION [1]
HIGH RADIATION AREA

(2) Each entrance or access point to a high radiation area shall be:

(i) Equipped with a control device which shall cause the level of radiation to be reduced below that at which an individual might receive a dose of 100 millirems in 1 hour upon entry into the area; or

(ii) Equipped with a control device which shall energize a conspicuous visible or audible alarm signal in such a manner that the individual entering the high radiation area and the licensee or a supervisor of the activity are made aware of the entry; or

35 FR 5033

(iii) Maintained locked except during periods when access to the area is required, with positive control over each individual entry.

(3) The controls required by subparagraph (2) of this paragraph shall be established in such a way that no individual will be prevented from leaving a high radiation area.

(4) In the case of a high radiation area established for a period of 30 days or less, direct surveillance to prevent unauthorized entry may be substituted for the controls required by subparagraph (2) of this paragraph.

(5) Any licensee, or applicant for a license, may apply to the Commission for approval of methods not included in subparagraphs (2) and (4) of this paragraph for controlling access to high radiation areas. The Commission will approve the proposed alternatives if the licensee or applicant demonstrates that the alternative methods of control will prevent unauthorized entry into a high radiation area, and that the requirement of subparagraph (3) of this paragraph is met.

(d) *Airborne radioactivity areas.* (1) As used in the regulations in this part, "airborne radioactivity area" means (i) any room, enclosure, or operating area in which airborne radioactive materials, composed wholly or partly of licensed material, exist in concentrations in excess of the amounts specified in Appendix B, Table I, Column 1 of this part; or (ii) any room, enclosure, or operating area in which airborne radioactive material composed wholly or partly of licensed material exists in concentrations which, averaged over the number of hours in any week during which individuals are in the area, exceed 25 percent of the amounts specified in Appendix B, Table I, Column 1 of this part.

(2) Each airborne radioactivity area shall be conspicuously posted with a sign or signs bearing the radiation caution symbol and the words:

CAUTION [1]
AIRBORNE RADIOACTIVITY AREA

(e) *Additional requirements.* (1) Each area or room in which licensed material is used or stored and which contains any radioactive material (other than natural uranium or thorium) in an amount exceeding 10 times the quantity of such material specified in Appendix C of this part shall be conspicuously posted with a sign or signs bearing the radiation caution symbol and the words:

CAUTION [1]
RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL(S)

(2) Each area or room in which natural uranium or thorium is used or stored in an amount exceeding one-hundred times the quantity specified in Appendix C of this part shall be conspicuously posted with a sign or signs bearing the radiation caution symbol and the words:

CAUTION [1]
RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL(S)

(f) *Containers.* (1) Except as provided in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph, each container of licensed material shall bear a durable, clearly visible label identifying the radioactive contents.

(2) A label required pursuant to subparagraph (1) of this paragraph shall bear the radiation caution symbol and the words "CAUTION, RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL" or "DANGER, RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL." It shall also provide sufficient information [1] to permit individuals handling or using the containers, or working in the vicinity thereof, to take precautions to avoid or minimize exposures.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, labeling is not required:

(i) For containers that do not contain licensed materials in quantities greater than the applicable quantities listed in Appendix C of this part.

(ii) For containers containing only natural uranium or thorium in quantities no greater than 10 times the applicable quantities listed in Appendix C of this part.

(iii) For containers that do not contain licensed materials in concentrations greater than the applicable concentrations listed in Column 2, Table I, Appendix B of this part.

(iv) For containers when they are attended by an individual who takes the precautions necessary to prevent the exposure of any individual to radiation or radioactive materials in excess of the limits established by the regulations in this part.

(v) For containers when they are in transport and packaged and labeled in accordance with regulations of the *Department of Transportation.

(vi) For containers which are accessible [2] only to individuals authorized to handle or use them, or to work in the vicinity thereof, provided that the contents are identified to such individuals by a readily available written record.

(vii) For manufacturing or process equipment, such as nuclear reactors, reactor components, piping, and tanks.

31 FR 10514

§ 20.204 Same: exceptions.

Notwithstanding the provisions of § 20.203,

(a) A room or area is not required to be posted with a caution sign because of the presence of a sealed source provided the radiation level twelve inches from the surface of the source container or housing does not exceed five millirem per hour.

25 FR 10914

(b) Rooms or other areas in hospitals are not required to be posted with caution signs, and control of entrance or access thereto pursuant to § 20.203(c) is not required, because of the presence of patients containing byproduct material provided that there are personnel in attendance who will take the precautions necessary to prevent the exposure of any individual to radiation or radioactive material in excess of the limits established in the regulations in this part.

35 FR 5033

(c) Caution signs are not required to be posted at areas or rooms containing radioactive materials for periods of less than eight hours provided that (1) the materials are constantly attended during such periods by an individual who shall take the precautions necessary to prevent the exposure of any individual to radiation or radioactive materials in excess of the limits established in the regulations in this part; and (2) such area or room is subject to the licensee's control.

25 FR 10914

(d) A room or other area is not required to be posted with a caution sign, and control is not required for each entrance or access point to a room or other area which is a high radiation area solely because of the presence of radioactive materials prepared for transport and packaged and labeled in accordance with regulations of the Department of Transportation.

35 FR 5033

[1] As appropriate, the information will include radiation levels, kinds of material, estimate of activity, date for which activity is estimated, mass enrichment, etc.

* Amended 34 FR 19546 December 11, 1969

[2] For example, containers in locations such as water-filled canals, storage vaults, or hot cells.

25 FR 10914

§ 20.206 Instruction of personnel; posting of notices to employees.

(a) All individuals working in or frequenting any portion of a restricted area shall be informed of the occurrence of radioactive materials or of radiation in such portions of the restricted area; shall be instructed in the safety problems associated with exposure to such materials or radiation and in precautions or procedures to minimize exposure; shall be instructed in the applicable provisions of Commission regulations and licenses for the protection of personnel from exposures to radiation or radioactive materials; and shall be advised of reports of radiation exposure which employees may request pursuant to these regulations.

(b) Each licensee shall post a current copy of the regulations in this part, a copy of the license, and a copy of operating procedures applicable to work under the license conspicuously in a sufficient number of places in every establishment where employees are employed in activities licensed by the Commission to permit them to observe such documents on the way to or from their place of employment or shall keep such documents available for employees' examination upon request.

25 FR 13952 — 31 FR 4668

(c) Form AEC–3, "Notice to Employees," shall be conspicuously posted in a sufficient number of places in every establishment where employees are employed in activities licensed by the Commission to permit employees working in or frequenting any portion of a restricted area to observe a copy on the way to or from their place of employment.

NOTE: Copies of Form AEC–3, "Notice to Employees," may be obtained by writing to the Director of the appropriate U.S. Atomic Energy Commission Regional Compliance Office listed in Appendix "D" or the Director, Division of Materials Licensing, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D.C. 20545.

§ 20.207 Storage of licensed materials.

Licensed materials stored in an unrestricted area shall be secured against unauthorized removal from the place of storage.

WASTE DISPOSAL

§ 20.301 General requirement.

No licensee shall dispose of licensed material except:

(a) By transfer to an authorized recipient as provided in the regulations in Part 30, 40, or 70 of this chapter, whichever may be applicable; or

(b) As authorized pursuant to § 20.302; or

25 FR 10914

(c) As provided in § 20.303 or § 20.304, applicable respectively to the disposal of licensed material by release into sanitary sewerage systems or burial in soil, or in § 20.106 (Concentrations in Effluents to Unrestricted Areas).

§ 20.302 Method for obtaining approval of proposed disposal procedures.

Any licensee or applicant for a license may apply to the Commission for approval of proposed procedures to dispose of licensed material in a manner not otherwise authorized in the regulations in this chapter. Each application should include a description of the licensed material and any other radioactive material involved, including the quantities and kinds of such material and the levels of radioactivity involved, and the proposed manner and conditions of disposal. The application should also include an analysis and evaluation of pertinent information as to the nature of the environment, including topographical, geological, meteorological, and hydrological characteristics; usage of ground and surface waters in the general area; the nature and location of other potentially affected facilities; and procedures to be observed to minimize the risk of unexpected or hazardous exposures.

26 FR 352

The Commission will not approve any application for a license to receive licensed material from other persons for disposal on land not owned by the Federal government or by a State government.

§ 20.303 Disposal by release into sanitary sewerage systems.

No licensee shall discharge licensed material into a sanitary sewerage system unless:

(a) It is readily soluble or dispersible in water; and

(b) The quantity of any licensed or other radioactive material released into the system by the licensee in any one day does not exceed the larger of subparagraphs (1) or (2) of this paragraph:

(1) The quantity which, if diluted by the average daily quantity of sewage released into the sewer by the licensee, will result in an average concentration equal to the limits specified in Appendix B, Table I, Column 2 of this part; or

(2) Ten times the quantity of such material specified in Appendix C of this part; and

(c) The quantity of any licensed or other radioactive material released in any one month, if diluted by the average monthly quantity of water released by the licensee, will not result in an average concentration exceeding the limits specified in Appendix B, Table I, Column 2 of this part; and

25 FR 10914

(d) The gross quantity of licensed and other radioactive material released into the sewerage system by the licensee does not exceed one curie per year.

Excreta from individuals undergoing medical diagnosis or therapy with radioactive material shall be exempt from any limitations contained in this section.

§ 20.304 Disposal by burial in soil.

No licensee shall dispose of licensed material by burial in soil unless:

(a) The total quantity of licensed and other radioactive materials buried at any one location and time does not exceed, at the time of burial, 1,000 times the amount specified in Appendix C of this part; and

(b) Burial is at a minimum depth of four feet; and

(c) Successive burials are separated by distances of at least six feet and not more than 12 burials are made in any year.

§ 20.305 **Treatment or disposal by incineration.**

No licensee shall treat or dispose of licensed material by incineration except as specifically approved by the Comission pursuant to §§ 20.106(b) and 20.302.

RECORDS, REPORTS, AND NOTIFICATION

§ 20.401 **Records of surveys, radiation monitoring, and disposal.**

(a) Each licensee shall maintain records showing the radiation exposures of all individuals for whom personnel monitoring is required under § 20.202 of the regulations in this part. Such records shall be kept on Form AEC–5, in accordance with the instructions contained in that form or on clear and legible records containing all the information required by Form AEC–5. The doses entered on the forms or records shall be for periods of time not exceeding one calendar quarter.

(b) Each licensee shall maintain records in the same units used in * this part, showing the results of surveys required by § 20.201 (b), and disposals made under §§ 20.302, 20.303, and 20.304.

(c) Records of individual exposure to radiation and to radioactive material which must be maintained pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section and records of bio-assays, including results of whole body counting examinations, made pursuant to § 20.108 shall be preserved indefinitely or until the Commission authorizes their disposal. Records which must be maintained pursuant to this part may be maintained in the form of microfilms.

§ 20.402 **Reports of theft or loss of licensed material.**

(a) Each licensee shall report by telephone and telegraph to the Director of the appropriate Atomic Energy Commission Regional Compliance Office listed in Appendix D, immediately after its occurrence becomes known to the licensee, any loss or theft of licensed material in such quantities and under such circumstances that it appears to the licensee that a substantial hazard may result to persons in unrestricted areas.

(b) Each licensee who is required to make a telephonic and telegraphic report pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section shall, within 30 days after he learns of the loss or theft, make a report in writing to the Director, Division of Compliance, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D.C. 20545, with a copy to the Director of the appropriate Atomic Energy Commission Regional Compliance Office listed in Appendix D, setting forth the following information:

(1) A description of the licensed material involved, including kind, quantity, chemical, and physical form;

(2) A description of the circumstances under which the loss or theft occurred;

(3) A statement of disposition or probable disposition of the licensed material involved;

(4) Radiation exposures to individuals, circumstances under which the exposures occurred, and the extent of possible hazard to persons in unrestricted areas;

(5) Actions which have been taken, or will be taken, to recover the material; and

(6) Procedures or measures which have been or will be adopted to prevent a recurrence of the loss or theft of licensed material.

(c) Subsequent to filing the written report the licensee shall also report any substantive additional information on the loss or theft which becomes available to the licensee, within 30 days after he learns of such information.

(d) Any report filed with the Commission pursuant to this section shall be so prepared that names of individuals who may have received exposure to radiation are stated in a separate part of the report.

§ 20.403 **Notifications of incidents.**

(a) *Immediate notification.* Each licensee shall immediately notify the Director of the appropriate Atomic Energy Commission Regional Compliance Office shown in Appendix D by telephone and telegraph of any incident involving byproduct, source or special nuclear material possessed by him and which may have caused or threatens to cause:

(1) Exposure of the whole body of any individual to 25 rems or more of radiation; exposure of the skin of the whole body of any individual of 150 rems or more of radiation; or exposure of the feet, ankles, hands or forearms of any individual to 375 rems or more of radiation; or

(2) The release of radioactive material in concentrations which, if averaged over a period of 24 hours, would exceed 5,000 times the limits specified for such materials in Appendix B, Table II; or

(3) A loss of one working week or more of the operation of any facilities affected; or

(4) Damage to property in excess of $100,000.

(b) *Twenty-four hour notification.* Each licensee shall within 24 hours notify the Director of the appropriate Atomic Energy Commission Regional Compliance Office listed in Appendix D by telephone and telegraph of any incident involving licensed material possessed by him and which may have caused or threatens to cause:

(1) Exposure of the whole body of any individual to 5 rems or more of radiation; exposure of the skin of the whole body of any individual to 30 rems or more of radiation; or exposure of the feet, ankles, hands, or forearms to 75 rems or more of radiation; or

(2) The release of radioactive material in concentrations which, if averaged over a period of 24 hours, would exceed 500 times the limits specified for such materials in Appendix B, Table II; or

(3) A loss of one day or more of the operation of any facilities affected; or

(4) Damage to property in excess of $1,000.

(c) Any report filed with the Commission pursuant to this section shall be prepared so that names of individuals who have received exposure to radiation will be stated in a separate part of the report.

§ 20.404 **Report to former employees of exposure to radiation.** ***

(a) At the request of a former employee each licensee shall furnish to the former employee a report of the former employee's exposure to radiation as shown in records maintained by the licensee pursuant to § 20.401(a). Such report shall be furnished within 30 days from the time the request is made; shall cover each calendar quarter of the individual's employment involving exposure to radiation, or such lesser period as may be requested by the employee. The report shall also include the results of any calculations and analyses of radioactive material deposited in the body of the employee and made pursuant to the provisions of § 20.108. The report shall be in writing and contain the following statement:

> This report is furnished to you under the provisions of the Atomic Energy Commission regulations entitled "Standards for Protection Against Radiation" (10 CFR Part 20). You should preserve this report for future reference.

(b) The former employee's request should include appropriate identifying data, such as social security number and dates and locations of employment.

§ 20.405 **Reports of overexposures and excessive levels and concentrations.**

(a) In addition to any notification required by § 20.403, each licensee shall make a report in writing within 30 days to the * Director, Division of **Compliance, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D.C. 20545 , with a copy to the Director of the appropriate Atomic Energy Commission Regional Compliance Office listed in Appendix D, of (1) each exposure of an individual to radiation or concentrations of radioactive material in excess of any applicable limit in this part or in the licensee's license; (2) any incident for which notification is required by § 20.403; and (3) levels of radiation or concentrations of radioactive material (not involving excessive exposure of any individual) in an unrestricted area in excess of ten times any applicable limit set forth in this part or in the licensee's license.

Each report required under this paragraph shall describe the extent of exposure of persons to radiation or to radioactive material, including estimates of each individual's exposure as required by paragraph (b) of this section; levels of radiation and concentrations of radioactive material involved; the cause of the exposure, levels or concentrations; and corrective steps taken or planned to assure against a recurrence.

* Revised 31 FR 4668.
** Revised 32 FR 10432.
*** Amended 36 FR 1466.

25 FR 10914; 35 FR 18110; 34 FR 7500; 27 FR 5905; 28 FR 6822; 25 FR 10914; 27 FR 5905; 35 FR 15067

(b) Any report filed with the Commission pursuant to this section shall include for each individual exposed the name, social security number, and date of birth; and an estimate of the individual's exposure. The report shall be prepared so that this information is stated in a separate part of the report.

(c) In any case where a licensee is required pursuant to the provisions of this section to report to the Commission any exposure of an individual to radiation or to concentrations of radioactive material, the licensee shall also notify such individual of the nature and extent of exposure. Such notice shall be in writing and shall contain the following statement:

This report is furnished to you under the provisions of the Atomic Energy Commission regulations entitled "Standards for Protection Against Radiation" (10 CFR Part 20). You should preserve this report for future reference.

35 FR 15067

25 FR 10914

§ 20.406 Notice to employees of exposure to radiation.

At the request of any employee, each licensee shall advise such employee annually of the employee's exposure to radiation as shown in records maintained by the licensee pursuant to § 20.401(a).

§ 20.407 Personnel exposure and monitoring reports. *

(a) This section applies to each person licensed by the Commission to:

(1) Operate a nuclear reactor designed to produce electrical or heat energy pursuant to § 50.21(b) or § 50.22 of this chapter or a testing facility as defined in § 50.2(r) of this chapter;

(2) Possess or use byproduct material for purposes of radiography pursuant to Parts 30 and 34 of this chapter;

(3) Possess or use at any one time, for purposes of fuel processing, fabrication, or reprocessing, special nuclear material in a quantity exceeding 5,000 grams of contained uranium-235, uranium-233, or plutonium or any combination thereof pursuant to Part 70 of this chapter; or

(4) Possess or use at any one time, for processing or manufacturing for distribution pursuant to Part 30, 32 or 33 of this chapter, byproduct material in quantities exceeding any one of the following quantities:

Radionuclide [1]	*Quantity in curies*
Cesium-137	1
Cobalt-60	1
Gold-198	100
Iodine-131	1
Iridium-192	10
Krypton-85	1,000
Promethium-147	10
Technetium-99m	1,000

[1] The Commission may require, as a license condition, or by rule, regulation or order pursuant to § 20.502, reports from licensees who are licensed to use radionuclides not on this list, in quantities sufficient to cause comparable radiation levels.

(b) Each person described in paragraph (a) of this section shall, within the first quarter of each calendar year, submit to the Director of Regulation, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D.C. 20545, the following reports, applicable to the described licensed activities, covering the preceding calendar year: [2]

(1) A report of either (i) the total number of individuals for whom personnel monitoring was required under § 20.202(a) or § 34.33(a) of this chapter during the calendar year, or (ii) the total number of individuals for whom personnel monitoring was provided during the calendar year: *Provided*, That such total includes at least the number of individuals required to be reported under subdivision (i) of this subparagraph. The report shall indicate whether it is submitted in accordance with subdivision (i) or (ii) of this subparagraph.

(2) A report on individuals for whom personnel monitoring was required under § 20.202(a) or § 34.33(a) of this chapter, which contains, for each individual 18 years of age or over whose annual radiation dose exceeded the applicable quarterly numerical values specified in § 20.101(a), and, for each individual under 18 years of age whose annual radiation dose exceeded 10 percent of the applicable quarterly numerical values specified in § 20.101(a), the information recorded by the licensee pursuant to § 20.401(a).

34 FR 5254

§ 20.408 Reports of personnel exposure on termination of employment or work.

When an individual terminates employment with a licensee subject to § 20.407, or an individual assigned to work in such a licensee's facility, but not employed by the licensee, completes his work assignment in the licensee's facility, the licensee shall furnish to such individual and to the Director of Regulation, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D.C. 20545, a report of the individual's exposure to radiation and radioactive material, incurred during the period of employment or work assignment in the licensee's facility, containing information recorded by the licensee pursuant to §§ 20.401(a) and 20.108. Such report shall be furnished within 30 days after the exposure of the individual has been determined by the licensee or 90 days after the date of termination of employment or work assignment, whichever is earlier.

[2] The report for calendar year 1968 shall be submitted within 90 days of the effective date of this rule. A licensee whose license expires or terminates prior to, or on the last day of the calendar year, shall submit reports at the expiration or termination of the license, covering that part of the year during which the license was in effect.

* Added 33 FR 18926
Dec. 19, 1968

25 FR 10914

EXCEPTIONS AND ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

§ 20.501 Applications for exemptions.

The Commission may, upon application by any licensee or upon its own initiative, grant such exemptions from the requirements of the regulations in this part as it determines are authorized by law and will not result in undue hazard to life or property.

§ 20.502 Additional requirements.

The Commission may, by rule, regulation, or order, impose upon any licensee such requirements, in addition to those established in the regulations in this part, as it deems appropriate or necessary to protect health or to minimize danger to life or property.

ENFORCEMENT

§ 20.601 Violations.

An injunction or other court order may be obtained prohibiting any violation of any provision of the act or any regulation or order issued thereunder. Any person who willfully violates any provision of the act or any regulation or order issued thereunder may be guilty of a crime, and upon conviction, may be punished by fine or imprisonment or both, as provided by law.

APPENDIX A [Reserved]

APPENDIX B

Concentrations in Air and Water Above Natural Background

(See notes at end of appendix)

Element (atomic number)	Isotope		Table I Column 1 Air (μc/ml)	Table I Column 2 Water (μc/ml)	Table II Column 1 Air (μc/ml)	Table II Column 2 Water (μc/ml)
Actinium (89)	Ac 227	S	2×10^{-12}	6×10^{-5}	8×10^{-14}	2×10^{-6}
		I	3×10^{-11}	9×10^{-3}	9×10^{-13}	3×10^{-4}
	Ac 228	S	8×10^{-8}	3×10^{-3}	3×10^{-9}	9×10^{-5}
		I	2×10^{-8}	3×10^{-3}	6×10^{-10}	9×10^{-5}
Americium (95)	Am 241	S	6×10^{-12}	1×10^{-4}	2×10^{-13}	4×10^{-6}
		I	1×10^{-10}	8×10^{-4}	4×10^{-12}	2×10^{-5}
	Am 242m	S	6×10^{-12}	1×10^{-4}	2×10^{-13}	4×10^{-6}
		I	3×10^{-10}	3×10^{-3}	9×10^{-12}	9×10^{-5}
	Am 242	S	4×10^{-8}	4×10^{-3}	1×10^{-9}	1×10^{-4}
		I	5×10^{-8}	4×10^{-3}	2×10^{-9}	1×10^{-4}
	Am 243	S	6×10^{-12}	1×10^{-4}	2×10^{-13}	4×10^{-6}
		I	1×10^{-10}	8×10^{-4}	4×10^{-12}	3×10^{-5}
	Am 244	S	4×10^{-6}	1×10^{-1}	1×10^{-7}	5×10^{-3}
		I	2×10^{-5}	1×10^{-1}	8×10^{-7}	5×10^{-3}
Antimony (51)	Sb 122	S	2×10^{-7}	8×10^{-4}	6×10^{-9}	3×10^{-5}
		I	1×10^{-7}	8×10^{-4}	5×10^{-9}	3×10^{-5}
	Sb 124	S	2×10^{-7}	7×10^{-4}	5×10^{-9}	2×10^{-5}
		I	2×10^{-8}	7×10^{-4}	7×10^{-10}	2×10^{-5}
	Sb 125	S	5×10^{-7}	3×10^{-3}	2×10^{-8}	1×10^{-4}
		I	3×10^{-8}	3×10^{-3}	9×10^{-10}	1×10^{-4}
Argon (18)	A 37	Sub[2]	6×10^{-3}	.....	1×10^{-4}	.....
	A 41	Sub	2×10^{-6}	.....	4×10^{-8}	.....
Arsenic (33)	As 73	S	2×10^{-6}	1×10^{-2}	7×10^{-8}	5×10^{-4}
		I	4×10^{-7}	1×10^{-2}	1×10^{-8}	5×10^{-4}
	As 74	S	3×10^{-7}	2×10^{-3}	1×10^{-8}	5×10^{-5}
		I	1×10^{-7}	2×10^{-3}	4×10^{-9}	5×10^{-5}
	As 76	S	1×10^{-7}	6×10^{-4}	4×10^{-9}	2×10^{-5}
		I	1×10^{-7}	6×10^{-4}	3×10^{-9}	2×10^{-5}
	As 77	S	5×10^{-7}	2×10^{-3}	2×10^{-8}	8×10^{-5}
		I	4×10^{-7}	2×10^{-3}	1×10^{-8}	8×10^{-5}
Astatine (85)	At 211	S	7×10^{-9}	5×10^{-5}	2×10^{-10}	2×10^{-6}
		I	3×10^{-8}	2×10^{-3}	1×10^{-9}	7×10^{-5}
Barium (56)	Ba 131	S	1×10^{-6}	5×10^{-3}	4×10^{-8}	2×10^{-4}
		I	4×10^{-7}	5×10^{-3}	1×10^{-8}	2×10^{-4}
	Ba 140	S	1×10^{-7}	8×10^{-4}	4×10^{-9}	3×10^{-5}
		I	4×10^{-8}	7×10^{-4}	1×10^{-9}	2×10^{-5}
Berkelium (97)	Bk 249	S	9×10^{-10}	2×10^{-2}	3×10^{-11}	6×10^{-4}
		I	1×10^{-7}	2×10^{-2}	4×10^{-9}	6×10^{-4}
	Bk 250	S	1×10^{-7}	6×10^{-3}	5×10^{-9}	2×10^{-4}
		I	1×10^{-6}	6×10^{-3}	4×10^{-8}	2×10^{-4}
Beryllium (4)	Be 7	S	6×10^{-6}	5×10^{-2}	2×10^{-7}	2×10^{-3}
		I	1×10^{-6}	5×10^{-2}	4×10^{-8}	2×10^{-3}
Bismuth (83)	Bi 206	S	2×10^{-7}	1×10^{-3}	6×10^{-9}	4×10^{-5}
		I	1×10^{-7}	1×10^{-3}	5×10^{-9}	4×10^{-5}
	Bi 207	S	2×10^{-7}	2×10^{-3}	6×10^{-9}	6×10^{-5}
		I	1×10^{-8}	2×10^{-3}	5×10^{-10}	6×10^{-5}
	Bi 210	S	6×10^{-9}	1×10^{-3}	2×10^{-10}	4×10^{-5}
		I	6×10^{-9}	1×10^{-3}	2×10^{-10}	4×10^{-5}
	Bi 212	S	1×10^{-7}	1×10^{-2}	3×10^{-9}	4×10^{-4}
		I	2×10^{-7}	1×10^{-2}	7×10^{-9}	4×10^{-4}

APPENDIX B

Concentrations in Air and Water Above Natural Background—Continued

(See notes at end of appendix)

Element (atomic number)	Isotope[1]		Table I Column 1 Air (μc/ml)	Table I Column 2 Water (μc/ml)	Table II Column 1 Air (μc/ml)	Table II Column 2 Water (μc/ml)
Bromine (35)	Br 82	S	1×10^{-6}	8×10^{-3}	4×10^{-8}	3×10^{-4}
		I	2×10^{-7}	1×10^{-3}	6×10^{-9}	4×10^{-5}
Cadmium (48)	Cd 109	S	5×10^{-8}	5×10^{-3}	2×10^{-9}	2×10^{-4}
		I	7×10^{-8}	5×10^{-3}	3×10^{-9}	2×10^{-4}
	Cd 115m	S	4×10^{-8}	7×10^{-4}	1×10^{-9}	3×10^{-5}
		I	4×10^{-8}	7×10^{-4}	1×10^{-9}	3×10^{-5}
	Cd 115	S	2×10^{-7}	1×10^{-3}	8×10^{-9}	3×10^{-5}
		I	2×10^{-7}	1×10^{-3}	6×10^{-9}	4×10^{-5}
Calcium (20)	Ca 45	S	3×10^{-8}	3×10^{-4}	1×10^{-9}	9×10^{-6}
		I	1×10^{-7}	5×10^{-3}	4×10^{-9}	2×10^{-4}
	Ca 47	S	2×10^{-7}	1×10^{-3}	6×10^{-9}	5×10^{-5}
		I	2×10^{-7}	1×10^{-3}	6×10^{-9}	3×10^{-5}
Californium (98)	Cf 249	S	2×10^{-12}	1×10^{-4}	5×10^{-14}	4×10^{-6}
		I	1×10^{-10}	7×10^{-4}	3×10^{-12}	2×10^{-5}
	Cf 250	S	5×10^{-12}	4×10^{-4}	2×10^{-13}	1×10^{-5}
		I	1×10^{-10}	7×10^{-4}	3×10^{-12}	3×10^{-5}
	Cf 251	S	2×10^{-12}	1×10^{-4}	6×10^{-14}	4×10^{-6}
		I	1×10^{-10}	8×10^{-4}	3×10^{-12}	3×10^{-5}
	Cf 252	S	2×10^{-11}	7×10^{-4}	7×10^{-13}	2×10^{-5}
		I	1×10^{-10}	7×10^{-4}	4×10^{-12}	2×10^{-5}
	Cf 253	S	8×10^{-10}	4×10^{-3}	3×10^{-11}	1×10^{-4}
		I	8×10^{-10}	4×10^{-3}	3×10^{-11}	1×10^{-4}
	Cf 254	S	5×10^{-12}	4×10^{-6}	2×10^{-13}	1×10^{-7}
		I	5×10^{-12}	4×10^{-6}	2×10^{-13}	1×10^{-7}
Carbon (6)	C 14	S	4×10^{-6}	2×10^{-2}	1×10^{-7}	8×10^{-4}
	(CO_2)	Sub	5×10^{-5}	.....	1×10^{-6}	.....
Cerium (58)	Ce 141	S	4×10^{-7}	3×10^{-3}	2×10^{-8}	9×10^{-5}
		I	2×10^{-7}	3×10^{-3}	5×10^{-9}	9×10^{-5}
	Ce 143	S	3×10^{-7}	1×10^{-3}	9×10^{-9}	4×10^{-5}
		I	2×10^{-7}	1×10^{-3}	7×10^{-9}	4×10^{-5}
	Ce 144	S	1×10^{-8}	3×10^{-4}	3×10^{-10}	1×10^{-5}
		I	6×10^{-9}	3×10^{-4}	2×10^{-10}	1×10^{-5}
Cesium (55)	Cs 131	S	1×10^{-5}	7×10^{-2}	4×10^{-7}	2×10^{-3}
		I	3×10^{-6}	3×10^{-2}	1×10^{-7}	9×10^{-4}
	Cs 134m	S	4×10^{-5}	2×10^{-1}	1×10^{-6}	6×10^{-3}
		I	6×10^{-6}	3×10^{-2}	2×10^{-7}	1×10^{-3}
	Cs 134	S	4×10^{-8}	3×10^{-4}	1×10^{-9}	9×10^{-6}
		I	1×10^{-8}	1×10^{-3}	4×10^{-10}	4×10^{-5}
	Cs 135	S	5×10^{-7}	3×10^{-3}	2×10^{-8}	1×10^{-4}
		I	9×10^{-8}	7×10^{-3}	3×10^{-9}	2×10^{-4}
	Cs 136	S	4×10^{-7}	2×10^{-3}	1×10^{-8}	9×10^{-5}
		I	2×10^{-7}	2×10^{-3}	6×10^{-9}	6×10^{-5}
	Cs 137	S	6×10^{-8}	4×10^{-4}	2×10^{-9}	2×10^{-5}
		I	1×10^{-8}	1×10^{-3}	5×10^{-10}	4×10^{-5}
Chlorine (17)	Cl 36	S	4×10^{-7}	2×10^{-3}	1×10^{-8}	8×10^{-5}
		I	2×10^{-8}	2×10^{-3}	8×10^{-10}	6×10^{-5}
	Cl 38	S	3×10^{-6}	1×10^{-2}	9×10^{-8}	4×10^{-4}
		I	2×10^{-6}	1×10^{-2}	7×10^{-8}	4×10^{-4}
Chromium (24)	Cr 51	S	1×10^{-5}	5×10^{-2}	4×10^{-7}	2×10^{-3}
		I	2×10^{-6}	5×10^{-2}	8×10^{-8}	2×10^{-3}

APPENDIX B

Concentrations in Air and Water Above Natural Background—Continued

(See notes at end of appendix)

Element (atomic number)	Isotope [1]		Table I Column 1 Air (μc/ml)	Table I Column 2 Water (μc/ml)	Table II Column 1 Air (μc/ml)	Table II Column 2 Water (μc/ml)
Cobalt (27)	Co 57	S	3×10^{-6}	2×10^{-2}	1×10^{-7}	5×10^{-4}
		I	2×10^{-7}	1×10^{-2}	6×10^{-9}	4×10^{-4}
	Co 58m	S	2×10^{-5}	8×10^{-2}	6×10^{-7}	3×10^{-3}
		I	9×10^{-6}	6×10^{-2}	3×10^{-7}	2×10^{-3}
	Co 58	S	8×10^{-7}	4×10^{-3}	3×10^{-8}	1×10^{-4}
		I	5×10^{-8}	3×10^{-3}	2×10^{-9}	9×10^{-5}
	Co 60	S	3×10^{-7}	1×10^{-3}	1×10^{-8}	5×10^{-5}
		I	9×10^{-9}	1×10^{-3}	3×10^{-10}	3×10^{-5}
Copper (29)	Cu 64	S	2×10^{-6}	1×10^{-2}	7×10^{-8}	3×10^{-4}
		I	1×10^{-6}	6×10^{-3}	4×10^{-8}	2×10^{-4}
Curium (96)	Cm 242	S	1×10^{-10}	7×10^{-4}	4×10^{-12}	2×10^{-5}
		I	2×10^{-10}	7×10^{-4}	6×10^{-12}	3×10^{-5}
	Cm 243	S	6×10^{-12}	1×10^{-4}	2×10^{-13}	5×10^{-6}
		I	1×10^{-10}	7×10^{-4}	3×10^{-12}	2×10^{-5}
	Cm 244	S	9×10^{-12}	2×10^{-4}	3×10^{-13}	7×10^{-6}
		I	1×10^{-10}	8×10^{-4}	3×10^{-12}	3×10^{-5}
	Cm 245	S	5×10^{-12}	1×10^{-4}	2×10^{-13}	4×10^{-6}
		I	1×10^{-10}	8×10^{-4}	4×10^{-12}	3×10^{-5}
	Cm 246	S	5×10^{-12}	1×10^{-4}	2×10^{-13}	4×10^{-6}
		I	1×10^{-10}	8×10^{-4}	4×10^{-12}	3×10^{-5}
	Cm 247	S	5×10^{-12}	1×10^{-4}	2×10^{-13}	4×10^{-6}
		I	1×10^{-10}	6×10^{-4}	4×10^{-12}	2×10^{-5}
	Cm 248	S	6×10^{-13}	1×10^{-5}	2×10^{-14}	4×10^{-7}
		I	1×10^{-11}	4×10^{-5}	4×10^{-13}	1×10^{-6}
	Cm 249	S	1×10^{-5}	6×10^{-2}	4×10^{-7}	2×10^{-3}
		I	1×10^{-5}	6×10^{-2}	4×10^{-7}	2×10^{-3}
Dysprosium (66)	Dy 165	S	3×10^{-6}	1×10^{-2}	9×10^{-8}	4×10^{-4}
		I	2×10^{-6}	1×10^{-2}	7×10^{-8}	4×10^{-4}
	Dy 166	S	2×10^{-7}	1×10^{-3}	8×10^{-9}	4×10^{-5}
		I	2×10^{-7}	1×10^{-3}	7×10^{-9}	4×10^{-5}
Einsteinium (99)	Es 253	S	8×10^{-10}	7×10^{-4}	3×10^{-11}	2×10^{-5}
		I	6×10^{-10}	7×10^{-4}	2×10^{-11}	2×10^{-5}
	Es 254m	S	5×10^{-9}	5×10^{-4}	2×10^{-10}	2×10^{-5}
		I	6×10^{-9}	5×10^{-4}	2×10^{-10}	2×10^{-5}
	Es 254	S	2×10^{-11}	4×10^{-4}	6×10^{-13}	1×10^{-5}
		I	1×10^{-10}	4×10^{-4}	4×10^{-12}	1×10^{-5}
	Es 255	S	5×10^{-10}	8×10^{-4}	2×10^{-11}	3×10^{-5}
		I	4×10^{-10}	8×10^{-4}	1×10^{-11}	3×10^{-5}
Erbium (68)	Er 169	S	6×10^{-7}	3×10^{-3}	2×10^{-8}	9×10^{-5}
		I	4×10^{-7}	3×10^{-3}	1×10^{-8}	9×10^{-5}
	Er 171	S	7×10^{-7}	3×10^{-3}	2×10^{-8}	1×10^{-4}
		I	6×10^{-7}	3×10^{-3}	2×10^{-8}	1×10^{-4}
Europium (63)	Eu 152	S	4×10^{-7}	2×10^{-3}	1×10^{-8}	6×10^{-5}
	(T/2 = 9.2 hrs)	I	3×10^{-7}	2×10^{-3}	1×10^{-8}	6×10^{-5}
	Eu 152	S	1×10^{-8}	2×10^{-3}	4×10^{-10}	8×10^{-5}
	(T/2 = 13 yrs)	I	2×10^{-8}	2×10^{-3}	6×10^{-10}	8×10^{-5}
	Eu 154	S	4×10^{-9}	6×10^{-4}	1×10^{-10}	2×10^{-5}
		I	7×10^{-9}	6×10^{-4}	2×10^{-10}	2×10^{-5}
	Eu 155	S	9×10^{-8}	6×10^{-3}	3×10^{-9}	2×10^{-4}
		I	7×10^{-8}	6×10^{-3}	3×10^{-9}	2×10^{-4}

APPENDIX B

Concentrations in Air and Water Above Natural Background—Continued

(See notes at end of appendix)

Element (atomic number)	Isotope [1]		Table I Column 1 Air (μc/ml)	Table I Column 2 Water (μc/ml)	Table II Column 1 Air (μc/ml)	Table II Column 2 Water (μc/ml)
Fermium (100)	Fm 254	S	6×10^{-8}	4×10^{-3}	2×10^{-9}	1×10^{-4}
		I	7×10^{-8}	4×10^{-3}	2×10^{-9}	1×10^{-4}
	Fm 255	S	2×10^{-8}	1×10^{-3}	6×10^{-10}	3×10^{-5}
		I	1×10^{-8}	1×10^{-3}	4×10^{-10}	3×10^{-5}
	Fm 256	S	3×10^{-9}	3×10^{-5}	1×10^{-10}	9×10^{-7}
		I	2×10^{-9}	3×10^{-5}	6×10^{-11}	9×10^{-7}
Fluorine (9)	F 18	S	5×10^{-6}	2×10^{-2}	2×10^{-7}	8×10^{-4}
		I	3×10^{-6}	1×10^{-2}	9×10^{-8}	5×10^{-4}
Gadolinium (64)	Gd 153	S	2×10^{-7}	6×10^{-3}	8×10^{-9}	2×10^{-4}
		I	9×10^{-8}	6×10^{-3}	3×10^{-9}	2×10^{-4}
	Gd 159	S	5×10^{-7}	2×10^{-3}	2×10^{-8}	8×10^{-5}
		I	4×10^{-7}	2×10^{-3}	1×10^{-8}	8×10^{-5}
Gallium (31)	Ga 72	S	2×10^{-7}	1×10^{-3}	8×10^{-9}	4×10^{-5}
		I	2×10^{-7}	1×10^{-3}	6×10^{-9}	4×10^{-5}
Germanium (32)	Ge 71	S	1×10^{-5}	5×10^{-2}	4×10^{-7}	2×10^{-3}
		I	6×10^{-6}	5×10^{-2}	2×10^{-7}	2×10^{-3}
Gold (79)	Au 196	S	1×10^{-6}	5×10^{-3}	4×10^{-8}	2×10^{-4}
		I	6×10^{-7}	4×10^{-3}	2×10^{-8}	1×10^{-4}
	Au 198	S	3×10^{-7}	2×10^{-3}	1×10^{-8}	5×10^{-5}
		I	2×10^{-7}	1×10^{-3}	8×10^{-9}	5×10^{-5}
	Au 199	S	1×10^{-6}	5×10^{-3}	4×10^{-8}	2×10^{-4}
		I	8×10^{-7}	4×10^{-3}	3×10^{-8}	2×10^{-4}
Hafnium (72)	Hf 181	S	4×10^{-8}	2×10^{-3}	1×10^{-9}	7×10^{-5}
		I	7×10^{-8}	2×10^{-3}	3×10^{-9}	7×10^{-5}
Holmium (67)	Ho 166	S	2×10^{-7}	9×10^{-4}	7×10^{-9}	3×10^{-5}
		I	2×10^{-7}	9×10^{-4}	6×10^{-9}	3×10^{-5}
Hydrogen (1)	H3	S	5×10^{-6}	1×10^{-1}	2×10^{-7}	3×10^{-3}
		I	5×10^{-6}	1×10^{-1}	2×10^{-7}	3×10^{-3}
		Sub	2×10^{-3}		4×10^{-5}	
Indium (49)	In 113m	S	8×10^{-6}	4×10^{-2}	3×10^{-7}	1×10^{-3}
		I	7×10^{-6}	4×10^{-2}	2×10^{-7}	1×10^{-3}
	In 114m	S	1×10^{-7}	5×10^{-4}	4×10^{-9}	2×10^{-5}
		I	2×10^{-8}	5×10^{-4}	7×10^{-10}	2×10^{-5}
	In 115m	S	2×10^{-6}	1×10^{-2}	8×10^{-8}	4×10^{-4}
		I	2×10^{-6}	1×10^{-2}	6×10^{-8}	4×10^{-4}
	In 115	S	2×10^{-7}	3×10^{-3}	9×10^{-9}	9×10^{-5}
		I	3×10^{-8}	3×10^{-3}	1×10^{-9}	9×10^{-5}
Iodine (53)	I 125	S	5×10^{-9}	4×10^{-5}	8×10^{-11}	2×10^{-7}
		I	2×10^{-7}	6×10^{-3}	6×10^{-9}	2×10^{-4}
	I 126	S	8×10^{-9}	5×10^{-5}	9×10^{-11}	3×10^{-7}
		I	3×10^{-7}	3×10^{-3}	1×10^{-8}	9×10^{-5}
	I 129	S	2×10^{-9}	1×10^{-5}	2×10^{-11}	6×10^{-8}
		I	7×10^{-8}	6×10^{-3}	2×10^{-9}	2×10^{-4}
	I 131	S	9×10^{-9}	6×10^{-5}	1×10^{-10}	3×10^{-7}
		I	3×10^{-7}	2×10^{-3}	1×10^{-8}	6×10^{-5}
	I 132	S	2×10^{-7}	2×10^{-3}	3×10^{-9}	8×10^{-6}
		I	9×10^{-7}	5×10^{-3}	3×10^{-8}	2×10^{-4}
	I 133	S	3×10^{-8}	2×10^{-4}	4×10^{-10}	1×10^{-6}
		I	2×10^{-7}	1×10^{-3}	7×10^{-9}	4×10^{-5}
	I 134	S	5×10^{-7}	4×10^{-3}	6×10^{-9}	2×10^{-5}

APPENDIX B

Concentrations in Air and Water Above Natural Background—Continued

(See notes at end of appendix)

Element (atomic number)	Isotope [1]		Table I Column 1 Air (μc/ml)	Table I Column 2 Water (μc/ml)	Table II Column 1 Air (μc/ml)	Table II Column 2 Water (μc/ml)
Iodine (53)	I 134	I	3×10^{-6}	2×10^{-2}	1×10^{-7}	6×10^{-4}
	I 135	S	1×10^{-7}	7×10^{-4}	1×10^{-9}	4×10^{-6}
		I	4×10^{-7}	2×10^{-3}	1×10^{-8}	7×10^{-5}
Iridium (77)	Ir 190	S	1×10^{-6}	6×10^{-3}	4×10^{-8}	2×10^{-4}
		I	4×10^{-7}	5×10^{-3}	1×10^{-8}	2×10^{-4}
	Ir 192	S	1×10^{-7}	1×10^{-3}	4×10^{-9}	4×10^{-5}
		I	3×10^{-8}	1×10^{-3}	9×10^{-10}	4×10^{-5}
	Ir 194	S	2×10^{-7}	1×10^{-3}	8×10^{-9}	3×10^{-5}
		I	2×10^{-7}	9×10^{-4}	5×10^{-9}	3×10^{-5}
Iron (26)	Fe 55	S	9×10^{-7}	2×10^{-2}	3×10^{-8}	8×10^{-4}
		I	1×10^{-6}	7×10^{-2}	3×10^{-8}	2×10^{-3}
	Fe 59	S	1×10^{-7}	2×10^{-3}	5×10^{-9}	6×10^{-5}
		I	5×10^{-8}	2×10^{-3}	2×10^{-9}	5×10^{-5}
Krypton (36)	Kr 85m	Sub	6×10^{-6}		1×10^{-7}	
	Kr 85	Sub	1×10^{-5}		3×10^{-7}	
	Kr 87	Sub	1×10^{-6}		2×10^{-8}	
	Kr 88	Sub	1×10^{-6}		2×10^{-8}	
Lanthanum (57)	La 140	S	2×10^{-7}	7×10^{-4}	5×10^{-9}	2×10^{-5}
		I	1×10^{-7}	7×10^{-4}	4×10^{-9}	2×10^{-5}
Lead (82)	Pb 203	S	3×10^{-6}	1×10^{-2}	9×10^{-8}	4×10^{-4}
		I	2×10^{-6}	1×10^{-2}	6×10^{-8}	4×10^{-4}
	Pb 210	S	1×10^{-10}	4×10^{-6}	4×10^{-12}	1×10^{-7}
		I	2×10^{-10}	5×10^{-3}	8×10^{-12}	2×10^{-4}
	Pb 212	S	2×10^{-8}	6×10^{-4}	6×10^{-10}	2×10^{-5}
		I	2×10^{-8}	5×10^{-4}	7×10^{-10}	2×10^{-5}
Lutetium (71)	Lu 177	S	6×10^{-7}	3×10^{-3}	2×10^{-8}	1×10^{-4}
		I	5×10^{-7}	3×10^{-3}	2×10^{-8}	1×10^{-4}
Mongonese (25)	Mn 52	S	2×10^{-7}	1×10^{-3}	7×10^{-9}	3×10^{-5}
		I	1×10^{-7}	9×10^{-4}	5×10^{-9}	3×10^{-5}
	Mn 54	S	4×10^{-7}	4×10^{-3}	1×10^{-9}	1×10^{-4}
		I	4×10^{-8}	3×10^{-3}	1×10^{-9}	1×10^{-4}
	Mn 56	S	8×10^{-7}	4×10^{-3}	3×10^{-8}	1×10^{-4}
		I	5×10^{-7}	3×10^{-3}	2×10^{-8}	1×10^{-4}
Mercury (80)	Hg 197m	S	7×10^{-7}	6×10^{-3}	3×10^{-8}	2×10^{-4}
		I	8×10^{-7}	5×10^{-3}	3×10^{-8}	2×10^{-4}
	Hg 197	S	1×10^{-6}	9×10^{-3}	4×10^{-8}	3×10^{-4}
		I	3×10^{-6}	1×10^{-2}	9×10^{-8}	5×10^{-4}
	Hg 203	S	7×10^{-8}	5×10^{-4}	2×10^{-9}	2×10^{-5}
		I	1×10^{-7}	3×10^{-3}	4×10^{-9}	1×10^{-4}
Molybdenum (42)	Mo 99	S	7×10^{-7}	5×10^{-3}	3×10^{-8}	2×10^{-4}
		I	2×10^{-7}	1×10^{-3}	7×10^{-9}	4×10^{-5}
Neodymium (60)	Nd 144	S	8×10^{-11}	2×10^{-3}	3×10^{-12}	7×10^{-5}
		I	3×10^{-10}	2×10^{-3}	1×10^{-11}	8×10^{-5}
	Nd 147	S	4×10^{-7}	2×10^{-3}	1×10^{-8}	6×10^{-5}
		I	2×10^{-7}	2×10^{-3}	8×10^{-9}	6×10^{-5}
	Nd 149	S	2×10^{-6}	8×10^{-3}	6×10^{-8}	3×10^{-4}
		I	1×10^{-6}	8×10^{-3}	5×10^{-8}	3×10^{-4}

APPENDIX B

Concentrations in Air and Water Above Natural Background—Continued

(See notes at end of appendix)

Element (atomic number)	Isotope [1]		Table I Column 1 Air (μc/ml)	Table I Column 2 Water (μc/ml)	Table II Column 1 Air (μc/ml)	Table II Column 2 Water (μc/ml)
Neptunium (93)	Np 237	S	4×10^{-12}	9×10^{-5}	1×10^{-13}	3×10^{-6}
		I	1×10^{-10}	9×10^{-4}	4×10^{-12}	3×10^{-5}
	Np 239	S	8×10^{-7}	4×10^{-3}	3×10^{-8}	1×10^{-4}
		I	7×10^{-7}	4×10^{-3}	2×10^{-8}	1×10^{-4}
Nickel (28)	Ni 59	S	5×10^{-7}	6×10^{-3}	2×10^{-8}	2×10^{-4}
		I	8×10^{-7}	6×10^{-2}	3×10^{-8}	2×10^{-3}
	Ni 63	S	6×10^{-8}	8×10^{-4}	2×10^{-9}	3×10^{-5}
		I	3×10^{-7}	2×10^{-2}	1×10^{-8}	7×10^{-4}
	Ni 65	S	9×10^{-7}	4×10^{-3}	3×10^{-8}	1×10^{-4}
		I	5×10^{-7}	3×10^{-3}	2×10^{-8}	1×10^{-4}
Niobium (Columbium) (41)	Nb 93m	S	1×10^{-7}	1×10^{-2}	4×10^{-9}	4×10^{-4}
		I	2×10^{-7}	1×10^{-2}	5×10^{-9}	4×10^{-4}
	Nb 95	S	5×10^{-7}	3×10^{-3}	2×10^{-8}	1×10^{-4}
		I	1×10^{-7}	3×10^{-3}	3×10^{-9}	1×10^{-4}
	Nb 97	S	6×10^{-6}	3×10^{-2}	2×10^{-7}	9×10^{-4}
		I	5×10^{-6}	3×10^{-2}	2×10^{-7}	9×10^{-4}
Osmium (76)	Os 185	S	5×10^{-7}	2×10^{-3}	2×10^{-8}	7×10^{-5}
		I	5×10^{-8}	2×10^{-3}	2×10^{-9}	7×10^{-5}
	Os 191m	S	2×10^{-5}	7×10^{-2}	6×10^{-7}	3×10^{-3}
		I	9×10^{-6}	7×10^{-2}	3×10^{-7}	2×10^{-3}
	Os 191	S	1×10^{-6}	5×10^{-3}	4×10^{-8}	2×10^{-4}
		I	4×10^{-7}	5×10^{-3}	1×10^{-8}	2×10^{-4}
	Os 193	S	4×10^{-7}	2×10^{-3}	1×10^{-8}	6×10^{-5}
		I	3×10^{-7}	2×10^{-3}	9×10^{-9}	5×10^{-5}
Pollodium (46)	Pd 103	S	1×10^{-6}	1×10^{-2}	5×10^{-8}	3×10^{-4}
		I	7×10^{-7}	8×10^{-3}	3×10^{-8}	3×10^{-4}
	Pd 109	S	6×10^{-7}	3×10^{-3}	2×10^{-8}	9×10^{-5}
		I	4×10^{-7}	2×10^{-3}	1×10^{-8}	7×10^{-5}
Phosphorus (15)	P 32	S	7×10^{-8}	5×10^{-4}	2×10^{-9}	2×10^{-5}
		I	8×10^{-8}	7×10^{-4}	3×10^{-9}	2×10^{-5}
Plotinum (78)	Pt 191	S	8×10^{-7}	4×10^{-3}	3×10^{-8}	1×10^{-4}
		I	6×10^{-7}	3×10^{-3}	2×10^{-8}	1×10^{-4}
	Pt 193m	S	7×10^{-6}	3×10^{-2}	2×10^{-7}	1×10^{-3}
		I	5×10^{-6}	3×10^{-2}	2×10^{-7}	1×10^{-3}
	Pt 197m	S	6×10^{-6}	3×10^{-2}	2×10^{-7}	1×10^{-3}
		I	5×10^{-6}	3×10^{-2}	2×10^{-7}	9×10^{-4}
	Pt 197	S	8×10^{-7}	4×10^{-3}	3×10^{-8}	1×10^{-4}
		I	6×10^{-7}	3×10^{-3}	2×10^{-8}	1×10^{-4}
Plutonium (94)	Pu 238	S	2×10^{-12}	1×10^{-4}	7×10^{-14}	5×10^{-6}
		I	3×10^{-11}	8×10^{-4}	1×10^{-12}	3×10^{-5}
	Pu 239	S	2×10^{-12}	1×10^{-4}	6×10^{-14}	5×10^{-6}
		I	4×10^{-11}	8×10^{-4}	1×10^{-12}	3×10^{-5}
	Pu 240	S	2×10^{-12}	1×10^{-4}	6×10^{-14}	5×10^{-6}
		I	4×10^{-11}	8×10^{-4}	1×10^{-12}	3×10^{-5}
	Pu 241	S	9×10^{-11}	7×10^{-3}	3×10^{-12}	2×10^{-4}
		I	4×10^{-8}	4×10^{-2}	1×10^{-9}	1×10^{-3}
	Pu 242	S	2×10^{-12}	1×10^{-4}	6×10^{-14}	5×10^{-6}
		I	4×10^{-11}	9×10^{-4}	1×10^{-12}	3×10^{-5}
	Pu 243	S	2×10^{-6}	1×10^{-2}	6×10^{-8}	3×10^{-4}
		I	2×10^{-6}	1×10^{-2}	8×10^{-8}	3×10^{-4}

APPENDIX B

Concentrations in Air and Water Above Natural Background—Continued

(See notes at end of appendix)

Element (atomic number)	Isotope [1]		Table I Column 1 Air (μc/ml)	Table I Column 2 Water (μc/ml)	Table II Column 1 Air (μc/ml)	Table II Column 2 Water (μc/ml)
Plutonium (94)	Pu 244	S	2×10^{-12}	1×10^{-4}	6×10^{-14}	4×10^{-6}
		I	3×10^{-11}	3×10^{-4}	1×10^{-12}	1×10^{-5}
Polonium (84)	Po 210	S	5×10^{-10}	2×10^{-5}	2×10^{-11}	7×10^{-7}
		I	2×10^{-10}	8×10^{-4}	7×10^{-12}	3×10^{-5}
Potassium (19)	K 42	S	2×10^{-6}	9×10^{-3}	7×10^{-8}	3×10^{-4}
		I	1×10^{-7}	6×10^{-4}	4×10^{-9}	2×10^{-5}
Praseadymium (59)	Pr 142	S	2×10^{-7}	9×10^{-4}	7×10^{-9}	3×10^{-5}
		I	2×10^{-7}	9×10^{-4}	5×10^{-9}	3×10^{-5}
	Pr 143	S	3×10^{-7}	1×10^{-3}	1×10^{-8}	5×10^{-5}
		I	2×10^{-7}	1×10^{-3}	6×10^{-9}	5×10^{-5}
Promethium (61)	Pm 147	S	6×10^{-8}	6×10^{-3}	2×10^{-9}	2×10^{-4}
		I	1×10^{-7}	6×10^{-3}	3×10^{-9}	2×10^{-4}
	Pm 149	S	3×10^{-7}	1×10^{-3}	1×10^{-8}	4×10^{-5}
		I	2×10^{-7}	1×10^{-3}	8×10^{-9}	4×10^{-5}
Protactinium (91)	Pa 230	S	2×10^{-9}	7×10^{-3}	6×10^{-11}	2×10^{-4}
		I	8×10^{-10}	7×10^{-3}	3×10^{-11}	2×10^{-4}
	Pa 231	S	1×10^{-12}	3×10^{-5}	4×10^{-14}	9×10^{-7}
		I	1×10^{-10}	8×10^{-4}	4×10^{-12}	2×10^{-5}
	Pa 233	S	6×10^{-7}	4×10^{-3}	2×10^{-8}	1×10^{-4}
		I	2×10^{-7}	3×10^{-3}	6×10^{-9}	1×10^{-4}
Radium (88)	Ra 223	S	2×10^{-9}	2×10^{-5}	6×10^{-11}	7×10^{-7}
		I	2×10^{-10}	1×10^{-4}	8×10^{-12}	4×10^{-6}
	Ra 224	S	5×10^{-9}	7×10^{-5}	2×10^{-10}	2×10^{-6}
		I	7×10^{-10}	2×10^{-4}	2×10^{-11}	5×10^{-6}
	Ra 226	S	3×10^{-11}	4×10^{-7}	3×10^{-12}	3×10^{-8}
		I	5×10^{-11}	9×10^{-4}	2×10^{-12}	3×10^{-5}
	Ra 228	S	7×10^{-11}	8×10^{-7}	2×10^{-12}	3×10^{-8}
		I	4×10^{-11}	7×10^{-4}	1×10^{-12}	3×10^{-5}
Radon (86)	Rn 220	S	3×10^{-7}		1×10^{-8}	
	Rn 222	S	1×10^{-7}		3×10^{-9}	
Rhenium (75)	Re 183	S	3×10^{-6}	2×10^{-2}	9×10^{-8}	6×10^{-4}
		I	2×10^{-7}	8×10^{-3}	5×10^{-9}	3×10^{-4}
	Re 186	S	6×10^{-7}	3×10^{-3}	2×10^{-8}	9×10^{-5}
		I	2×10^{-7}	1×10^{-3}	8×10^{-9}	5×10^{-5}
	Re 187	S	9×10^{-6}	7×10^{-2}	3×10^{-7}	3×10^{-3}
		I	5×10^{-7}	4×10^{-2}	2×10^{-8}	2×10^{-3}
	Re 188	S	4×10^{-7}	2×10^{-3}	1×10^{-8}	6×10^{-5}
		I	2×10^{-7}	9×10^{-4}	6×10^{-9}	3×10^{-5}
Rhodium (45)	Rh 103m	S	8×10^{-5}	4×10^{-1}	3×10^{-6}	1×10^{-2}
		I	6×10^{-5}	3×10^{-1}	2×10^{-6}	1×10^{-2}
	Rh 105	S	8×10^{-7}	4×10^{-3}	3×10^{-8}	1×10^{-4}
		I	5×10^{-7}	3×10^{-3}	2×10^{-8}	1×10^{-4}
Rubidium (37)	Rb 86	S	3×10^{-7}	2×10^{-3}	1×10^{-8}	7×10^{-5}
		I	7×10^{-8}	7×10^{-4}	2×10^{-9}	2×10^{-5}
	Rb 87	S	5×10^{-7}	3×10^{-3}	2×10^{-8}	1×10^{-4}
		I	7×10^{-8}	5×10^{-3}	2×10^{-9}	2×10^{-4}

APPENDIX B

Concentrations in Air and Water Above Natural Background—Continued

(See notes at end of appendix)

Element (atomic number)	Isotope [1]		Table I Column 1 Air (μc/ml)	Table I Column 2 Water (μc/ml)	Table II Column 1 Air (μc/ml)	Table II Column 2 Water (μc/ml)
Ruthenium (44)	Ru 97	S	2×10^{-6}	1×10^{-2}	8×10^{-8}	4×10^{-4}
		I	2×10^{-6}	1×10^{-2}	6×10^{-8}	3×10^{-4}
	Ru 103	S	5×10^{-7}	2×10^{-3}	2×10^{-8}	8×10^{-5}
		I	8×10^{-8}	2×10^{-3}	3×10^{-9}	8×10^{-5}
	Ru 105	S	7×10^{-7}	3×10^{-3}	2×10^{-8}	1×10^{-4}
		I	5×10^{-7}	3×10^{-3}	2×10^{-8}	1×10^{-4}
	Ru 106	S	8×10^{-8}	4×10^{-4}	3×10^{-9}	1×10^{-5}
		I	6×10^{-9}	3×10^{-4}	2×10^{-10}	1×10^{-5}
Samarium (62)	Sm 147	S	7×10^{-11}	2×10^{-3}	2×10^{-12}	6×10^{-5}
		I	3×10^{-10}	2×10^{-3}	9×10^{-12}	7×10^{-5}
	Sm 151	S	6×10^{-8}	1×10^{-2}	2×10^{-9}	4×10^{-4}
		I	1×10^{-7}	1×10^{-2}	5×10^{-9}	4×10^{-4}
	Sm 153	S	5×10^{-7}	2×10^{-3}	2×10^{-8}	8×10^{-5}
		I	4×10^{-7}	2×10^{-3}	1×10^{-8}	8×10^{-5}
Scandium (21)	Sc 46	S	2×10^{-7}	1×10^{-3}	8×10^{-9}	4×10^{-5}
		I	2×10^{-8}	1×10^{-3}	8×10^{-10}	4×10^{-5}
	Sc 47	S	6×10^{-7}	3×10^{-3}	2×10^{-8}	9×10^{-5}
		I	5×10^{-7}	3×10^{-3}	2×10^{-8}	9×10^{-5}
	Sc 48	S	2×10^{-7}	8×10^{-4}	6×10^{-9}	3×10^{-5}
		I	1×10^{-7}	8×10^{-4}	5×10^{-9}	3×10^{-5}
Selenium (34)	Se 75	S	1×10^{-6}	9×10^{-3}	4×10^{-8}	3×10^{-4}
		I	1×10^{-7}	8×10^{-3}	4×10^{-9}	3×10^{-4}
Silicon (14)	Si 31	S	6×10^{-6}	3×10^{-2}	2×10^{-7}	9×10^{-4}
		I	1×10^{-6}	6×10^{-3}	3×10^{-8}	2×10^{-4}
Silver (47)	Ag 105	S	6×10^{-7}	3×10^{-3}	2×10^{-8}	1×10^{-4}
		I	8×10^{-8}	3×10^{-3}	3×10^{-9}	1×10^{-4}
	Ag 110m	S	2×10^{-7}	9×10^{-4}	7×10^{-9}	3×10^{-5}
		I	1×10^{-8}	9×10^{-4}	3×10^{-10}	3×10^{-5}
	Ag 111	S	3×10^{-7}	1×10^{-3}	1×10^{-8}	4×10^{-5}
		I	2×10^{-7}	1×10^{-3}	8×10^{-9}	4×10^{-5}
Sodium (11)	Na 22	S	2×10^{-7}	1×10^{-3}	6×10^{-9}	4×10^{-5}
		I	9×10^{-9}	9×10^{-4}	3×10^{-10}	3×10^{-5}
	Na 24	S	1×10^{-6}	6×10^{-3}	4×10^{-8}	2×10^{-4}
		I	1×10^{-7}	8×10^{-4}	5×10^{-9}	3×10^{-5}
Strontium (38)	Sr 85m	S	4×10^{-5}	2×10^{-1}	1×10^{-6}	7×10^{-3}
		I	3×10^{-5}	2×10^{-1}	1×10^{-6}	7×10^{-3}
	Sr 85	S	2×10^{-7}	3×10^{-3}	8×10^{-9}	1×10^{-4}
		I	1×10^{-7}	5×10^{-3}	4×10^{-9}	2×10^{-4}
	Sr 89	S	3×10^{-8}	3×10^{-4}	3×10^{-10}	3×10^{-6}
		I	4×10^{-8}	8×10^{-4}	1×10^{-9}	3×10^{-5}
	Sr 90	S	1×10^{-9}	1×10^{-5}	3×10^{-11}	3×10^{-7}
		I	5×10^{-9}	1×10^{-3}	2×10^{-10}	4×10^{-5}
	Sr 91	S	4×10^{-7}	2×10^{-3}	2×10^{-8}	7×10^{-5}
		I	3×10^{-7}	1×10^{-3}	9×10^{-9}	5×10^{-5}
	Sr 92	S	4×10^{-7}	2×10^{-3}	2×10^{-8}	7×10^{-5}
		I	3×10^{-7}	2×10^{-3}	1×10^{-8}	6×10^{-5}
Sulfur (16)	S 35	S	3×10^{-7}	2×10^{-3}	9×10^{-9}	6×10^{-5}
		I	3×10^{-7}	8×10^{-3}	9×10^{-9}	3×10^{-4}
Tantalum (73)	Ta 182	S	4×10^{-8}	1×10^{-3}	1×10^{-9}	4×10^{-5}
		I	2×10^{-8}	1×10^{-3}	7×10^{-10}	4×10^{-5}

APPENDIX B

Concentrations in Air and Water Above Natural Background—Continued

(See notes at end of appendix)

Element (atomic number)	Isotope [1]		Table I Column 1 Air (μc/ml)	Table I Column 2 Water (μc/ml)	Table II Column 1 Air (μc/ml)	Table II Column 2 Water (μc/ml)
Technetium (43)	Tc 96m	S	8×10^{-5}	4×10^{-1}	3×10^{-6}	1×10^{-2}
		I	3×10^{-5}	3×10^{-1}	1×10^{-6}	1×10^{-2}
	Tc 96	S	6×10^{-7}	3×10^{-3}	2×10^{-8}	1×10^{-4}
		I	2×10^{-7}	1×10^{-3}	8×10^{-9}	5×10^{-5}
	Tc 97m	S	2×10^{-6}	1×10^{-2}	8×10^{-8}	4×10^{-4}
		I	2×10^{-7}	5×10^{-3}	5×10^{-9}	2×10^{-4}
	Tc 97	S	1×10^{-5}	5×10^{-2}	4×10^{-7}	2×10^{-3}
		I	3×10^{-7}	2×10^{-2}	1×10^{-8}	8×10^{-4}
	Tc 99m	S	4×10^{-5}	2×10^{-1}	1×10^{-6}	6×10^{-3}
		I	1×10^{-5}	8×10^{-2}	5×10^{-7}	3×10^{-3}
	Tc 99	S	2×10^{-6}	1×10^{-2}	7×10^{-8}	3×10^{-4}
		I	6×10^{-8}	5×10^{-3}	2×10^{-9}	2×10^{-4}
Tellurium (52)	Te 125m	S	4×10^{-7}	5×10^{-3}	1×10^{-8}	2×10^{-4}
		I	1×10^{-7}	3×10^{-3}	4×10^{-9}	1×10^{-4}
	Te 127m	S	1×10^{-7}	2×10^{-3}	5×10^{-9}	6×10^{-5}
		I	4×10^{-8}	2×10^{-3}	1×10^{-9}	5×10^{-5}
	Te 127	S	2×10^{-6}	8×10^{-3}	6×10^{-8}	3×10^{-4}
		I	9×10^{-7}	5×10^{-3}	3×10^{-8}	2×10^{-4}
	Te 129m	S	8×10^{-8}	1×10^{-3}	3×10^{-9}	3×10^{-5}
		I	3×10^{-8}	6×10^{-4}	1×10^{-9}	2×10^{-5}
	Te 129	S	5×10^{-6}	2×10^{-2}	2×10^{-7}	8×10^{-4}
		I	4×10^{-6}	2×10^{-2}	1×10^{-7}	8×10^{-4}
	Te 131m	S	4×10^{-7}	2×10^{-3}	1×10^{-8}	6×10^{-5}
		I	2×10^{-7}	1×10^{-3}	6×10^{-9}	4×10^{-5}
	Te 132	S	2×10^{-7}	9×10^{-4}	7×10^{-9}	3×10^{-5}
		I	1×10^{-7}	6×10^{-4}	4×10^{-9}	2×10^{-5}
Terbium (65)	Tb 160	S	1×10^{-7}	1×10^{-3}	3×10^{-9}	4×10^{-5}
		I	3×10^{-8}	1×10^{-3}	1×10^{-9}	4×10^{-5}
Thallium (81)	Tl 200	S	3×10^{-6}	1×10^{-2}	9×10^{-8}	4×10^{-4}
		I	1×10^{-6}	7×10^{-3}	4×10^{-8}	2×10^{-4}
	Tl 201	S	2×10^{-6}	9×10^{-3}	7×10^{-8}	3×10^{-4}
		I	9×10^{-7}	5×10^{-3}	3×10^{-8}	2×10^{-4}
	Tl 202	S	8×10^{-7}	4×10^{-3}	3×10^{-8}	1×10^{-4}
		I	2×10^{-7}	2×10^{-3}	8×10^{-9}	7×10^{-5}
	Tl 204	S	6×10^{-7}	3×10^{-3}	2×10^{-8}	1×10^{-4}
		I	3×10^{-8}	2×10^{-3}	9×10^{-10}	6×10^{-5}
Thorium (90)	Th 228	S	9×10^{-12}	2×10^{-4}	3×10^{-13}	7×10^{-6}
		I	6×10^{-12}	4×10^{-4}	2×10^{-13}	1×10^{-5}
	Th 230	S	2×10^{-12}	5×10^{-5}	8×10^{-14}	2×10^{-6}
		I	1×10^{-11}	9×10^{-4}	3×10^{-13}	3×10^{-5}
	Th 232	S	3×10^{-11}	5×10^{-5}	1×10^{-12}	2×10^{-6}
		I	3×10^{-11}	1×10^{-3}	1×10^{-12}	4×10^{-5}
	Th natural	S	3×10^{-11}	3×10^{-5}	1×10^{-12}	1×10^{-6}
		I	3×10^{-11}	3×10^{-4}	1×10^{-12}	1×10^{-5}
	Th 234	S	6×10^{-8}	5×10^{-4}	2×10^{-9}	2×10^{-5}
		I	3×10^{-8}	5×10^{-4}	1×10^{-9}	2×10^{-5}
Thulium (69)	Tm 170	S	4×10^{-8}	1×10^{-3}	1×10^{-9}	5×10^{-5}
		I	3×10^{-8}	1×10^{-3}	1×10^{-9}	5×10^{-5}
	Tm 171	S	1×10^{-7}	1×10^{-2}	4×10^{-9}	5×10^{-4}
		I	2×10^{-7}	1×10^{-2}	8×10^{-9}	5×10^{-4}

APPENDIX B

Concentrations in Air and Water Above Natural Background—Continued

(See notes at end of appendix)

Element (atomic number)	Isotope [1]		Table I Column 1 Air (μc/ml)	Table I Column 2 Water (μc/ml)	Table II Column 1 Air (μc/ml)	Table II Column 2 Water (μc/ml)
Tin (50)	Sn 113	S	4×10^{-7}	2×10^{-3}	1×10^{-8}	9×10^{-5}
		I	5×10^{-8}	2×10^{-3}	2×10^{-9}	8×10^{-5}
	Sn 125	S	1×10^{-7}	5×10^{-4}	4×10^{-9}	2×10^{-5}
		I	8×10^{-8}	5×10^{-4}	3×10^{-9}	2×10^{-5}
Tungsten (Wolfram) (74)	W 181	S	2×10^{-6}	1×10^{-2}	8×10^{-8}	4×10^{-4}
		I	1×10^{-7}	1×10^{-2}	4×10^{-9}	3×10^{-4}
	W 185	S	8×10^{-7}	4×10^{-3}	3×10^{-8}	1×10^{-4}
		I	1×10^{-7}	3×10^{-3}	4×10^{-9}	1×10^{-4}
	W 187	S	4×10^{-7}	2×10^{-3}	2×10^{-8}	7×10^{-5}
		I	3×10^{-7}	2×10^{-3}	1×10^{-8}	6×10^{-5}
Uranium (92)	U 230	S	3×10^{-10}	1×10^{-4}	1×10^{-11}	5×10^{-6}
		I	1×10^{-10}	1×10^{-4}	4×10^{-12}	5×10^{-6}
	U 232	S	1×10^{-10}	8×10^{-4}	3×10^{-12}	3×10^{-5}
		I	3×10^{-11}	8×10^{-4}	9×10^{-13}	3×10^{-5}
	U 233	S	5×10^{-10}	9×10^{-4}	2×10^{-11}	3×10^{-5}
		I	1×10^{-10}	9×10^{-4}	4×10^{-12}	3×10^{-5}
	U 234	S	6×10^{-10}	9×10^{-4}	2×10^{-11}	3×10^{-5}
		I	1×10^{-10}	9×10^{-4}	4×10^{-12}	3×10^{-5}
	U 235	S	5×10^{-10}	8×10^{-4}	2×10^{-11}	3×10^{-5}
		I	1×10^{-10}	8×10^{-4}	4×10^{-12}	3×10^{-5}
	U 236	S	6×10^{-10}	1×10^{-3}	2×10^{-11}	3×10^{-5}
		I	1×10^{-10}	1×10^{-3}	4×10^{-12}	3×10^{-5}
	U 238	S	7×10^{-11}	1×10^{-3}	3×10^{-12}	4×10^{-5}
		I	1×10^{-10}	1×10^{-3}	5×10^{-12}	4×10^{-5}
	U 240	S	2×10^{-7}	1×10^{-3}	8×10^{-9}	3×10^{-5}
		I	2×10^{-7}	1×10^{-3}	6×10^{-9}	3×10^{-5}
	U noturol	S	7×10^{-11}	5×10^{-4}	3×10^{-12}	2×10^{-5}
		I	6×10^{-11}	5×10^{-4}	2×10^{-12}	2×10^{-5}
Vanadium (23)	V 48	S	2×10^{-7}	9×10^{-4}	6×10^{-9}	3×10^{-5}
		I	6×10^{-8}	8×10^{-4}	2×10^{-9}	3×10^{-5}
Xenon (54)	Xe 131m	Sub	2×10^{-5}	.....	4×10^{-7}	.....
	Xe 133	Sub	1×10^{-5}	.....	3×10^{-7}	.....
	Xe 133m	Sub	1×10^{-5}	.....	3×10^{-7}	.....
	Xe 135	Sub	4×10^{-6}	.....	1×10^{-7}	.....
Ytterbium (70)	Yb 175	S	7×10^{-7}	3×10^{-3}	2×10^{-8}	1×10^{-4}
		I	6×10^{-7}	3×10^{-3}	2×10^{-8}	1×10^{-4}
Yttrium (39)	Y 90	S	1×10^{-7}	6×10^{-4}	4×10^{-9}	2×10^{-5}
		I	1×10^{-7}	6×10^{-4}	3×10^{-9}	2×10^{-5}
	Y 91m	S	2×10^{-5}	1×10^{-1}	8×10^{-7}	3×10^{-3}
		I	2×10^{-5}	1×10^{-1}	6×10^{-7}	3×10^{-3}
	Y 91	S	4×10^{-8}	8×10^{-4}	1×10^{-9}	3×10^{-5}
		I	3×10^{-8}	8×10^{-4}	1×10^{-9}	3×10^{-5}
	Y 92	S	4×10^{-7}	2×10^{-3}	1×10^{-8}	6×10^{-5}
		I	3×10^{-7}	2×10^{-3}	1×10^{-8}	6×10^{-5}
	Y 93	S	2×10^{-7}	8×10^{-4}	6×10^{-9}	3×10^{-5}
		I	1×10^{-7}	8×10^{-4}	5×10^{-9}	3×10^{-5}
Zinc (30)	Zn 65	S	1×10^{-7}	3×10^{-3}	4×10^{-9}	1×10^{-4}
		I	6×10^{-8}	5×10^{-3}	2×10^{-9}	2×10^{-4}
	Zn 69m	S	4×10^{-7}	2×10^{-3}	1×10^{-8}	7×10^{-5}
		I	3×10^{-7}	2×10^{-3}	1×10^{-8}	6×10^{-5}

APPENDIX B

Concentrations in Air and Water Above Natural Background—Continued

(See notes at end of appendix)

Element (atomic number)	Isotope [1]		Table I		Table II	
			Column 1 Air ($\mu c/ml$)	Column 2 Water ($\mu c/ml$)	Column 1 Air ($\mu c/ml$)	Column 2 Water ($\mu c/ml$)
Zinc (30)	Zn 69	S	7×10^{-6}	5×10^{-2}	2×10^{-7}	2×10^{-3}
		I	9×10^{-6}	5×10^{-2}	3×10^{-7}	2×10^{-3}
Zirconium (40)	Zr 93	S	1×10^{-7}	2×10^{-2}	4×10^{-9}	8×10^{-4}
		I	3×10^{-7}	2×10^{-2}	1×10^{-8}	8×10^{-4}
	Zr 95	S	1×10^{-7}	2×10^{-3}	4×10^{-9}	6×10^{-5}
		I	3×10^{-8}	2×10^{-3}	1×10^{-9}	6×10^{-5}
	Zr 97	S	1×10^{-7}	5×10^{-4}	4×10^{-9}	2×10^{-5}
		I	9×10^{-8}	5×10^{-4}	3×10^{-9}	2×10^{-5}
Any single radionuclide not listed above with decay mode other than alpha emission or spontaneous fission and with radioactive half-life less than 2 hours.		Sub	1×10^{-6}		3×10^{-8}	
Any single radionuclide not listed above with decay mode other than alpha emission or spontaneous fission and with radioactive half-life greater than 2 hours.			3×10^{-9}	9×10^{-5}	1×10^{-10}	3×10^{-6}
Any single radionuclide not listed above, which decays by alpha emission or spontaneous fission.			6×10^{-13}	4×10^{-7}	2×10^{-14}	3×10^{-8}

*[1] Soluble (S); Insoluble (I).
[2] "Sub" means that values given are for submersion in a semispherical infinite cloud of airborne material.

NOTE: In any case where there is a mixture in air or water of more than one radionuclide, the limiting values for purposes of this Appendix should be determined as follows:

1. If the identity and concentration of each radionuclide in the mixture are known, the limiting values should be derived as follows: Determine, for each radionuclide in the mixture, the ratio between the quantity present in the mixture and the limit otherwise established in Appendix B for the specific radionuclide when not in a mixture. The sum of such ratios for all the radionuclides in the mixture may not exceed "1" (i.e., "unity").

EXAMPLE: If radionuclides A, B, and C are present in concentrations C_A, C_B, and C_C, and if the applicable MPC's are MPC_A, and MPC_B, and MPC_C, respectively, then the concentrations shall be limited so that the following relationship exists:

$$\frac{C_A}{MPC_A}+\frac{C_B}{MPC_B}+\frac{C_C}{MPC_C}\leq 1$$

*2. If either the identity or the concentration of any radionuclide in the mixture is not known, the limiting values for purposes of Appendix B shall be:

a. For purposes of Table I, Col. 1—6×10^{-13}
b. For purposes of Table I, Col. 2—4×10^{-7}
c. For purposes of Table II, Col. 1—2×10^{-14}
d. For purposes of Table II, Col. 2—3×10^{-8}

3. If any of the conditions specified below are met, the corresponding values specified below may be used in lieu of those specified in paragraph 2 above.

a. If the identity of each radionuclide in the mixture is known but the concentration of one or more of the radionuclides in the mixture is not known, the concentration limit for the mixture is the limit specified in Appendix "B" for the radionuclide in the mixture having the lowest concentration limit; or

b. If the identity of each radionuclide in the mixture is not known, but it is known that certain radionuclides specified in Appendix "B" are not present in the mixture, the concentration limit for the mixture is the lowest concentration limit specified in Appendix "B" for any radionuclide which is not known to be absent from the mixture; or

26 FR 11046

4. If the mixture of radionuclides consists of uranium and its daughter products in ore dust prior to chemical processing of the uranium ore, the values specified below may be used in lieu of those determined in accordance with paragraph 1 above or those specified in paragraphs 2 and 3 above.

25 FR 13952

a. For purposes of Table I, Col. 1—1×10^{-10} μc/ml gross alpha activity; or 2.5×10^{-11} μc/ml natural uranium; or 75 micrograms per cubic meter of air natural uranium.

b. For purposes of Table II, Col. 1—3×10^{-12} μc/ml gross alpha activity; or 8×10^{-13} μc/ml natural uranium; or 3 micrograms per cubic meter of air natural uranium.

26 FR 11046

5. For purposes of this note, a radionuclide may be considered as not present in a mixture if (a) the ratio of the concentration of that radionuclide in the mixture (C_A) to the concentration limit for that radionuclide specified in Table II of Appendix "B" (MPC_A) does not exceed $1/10$ $\left(\text{i.e. } \frac{C_A}{MPC_A}\leq\frac{1}{10}\right)$, and (b)the sum of such ratios for all the radionuclides considered as not present in the mixture does not exceed $1/4$, i.e.

$$\frac{C_A}{MPC_A}+\frac{C_B}{MPC_B}+\ldots\ldots\leq 1/4).$$

30 FR 15801

c. Element (atomic number) and isotope	Table I		Table II	
	Column 1 Air (μc/ml)	Column 2 Water (μc/ml)	Column 1 Air (μc/ml)	Column 2 Water (μc/ml)
If it is known that Sr 90, I 125, I 126, I 129, I 131, (I 133, table II only), Pb 210, Po 210, At 211, Ra 223, Ra 224, Ra 226, Ac 227, Ra 228, Th 230, Pa 231, Th 232, Th-nat, Cm 248, Cf 254, and Fm 256 are not present	----------	9×10^{-5}	----------	3×10^{-6}
If it is known that Sr 90, I 125, I 126, I 129, (I 131, I 133, table II only), Pb 210, Po 210, Ra 223, Ra 226, Ra 228, Pa 231, Th-nat, Cm 248, Cf 254, and Fm 256 are not present	----------	6×10^{-5}	----------	2×10^{-6}
If it is known that Sr 90, I 129, (I 125, I 126, I 131, table II only), Pb 210, Ra 226, Ra 228, Cm 248, and Cf 254 are not present	----------	2×10^{-5}	----------	6×10^{-7}
If it is known that (I 129, table II only), Ra 226, and Ra 228 are not present	----------	3×10^{-6}	----------	1×10^{-7}
If it is known that alpha-emitters and Sr 90, I 129, Pb 210, Ac 227, Ra 228, Pa 230, Pu 240, and Bk 249 are not present	3×10^{-9}	----------	1×10^{-10}	----------
If it is known that alpha-emitters and Pb 210, Ac 227, Ra 228, and Pu 241 are not present	3×10^{-10}	----------	1×10^{-11}	----------
If it is known that alpha-emitters and Ac 227 are not present	3×10^{-11}	----------	1×10^{-12}	----------
If it is known that Ac 227, Th 230, Pa 231, Pu 238, Pu 239, Pu 240, Pu 242, Pu 244, Cm 248, Cf 249 and Cf 251 are not present	3×10^{-12}	----------	1×10^{-13}	----------

*Revised 30 FR 15801.
**ERRATUM: This line should read: "210, Ac 227, Ra 228, Pa 230, Pu 241, and Bk 249 are not".

Appendix B from 25 FR 10914 except as otherwise noted.

APPENDIX C

Material	Microcuries
Americium-241	.01
Antimony-122	100
Antimony-124	10
Antimony-125	10
Arsenic-73	100
Arsenic-74	10
Arsenic-76	10
Arsenic-77	100
Barium-131	10
Barium-140	10
Bismuth-210	1
Bromine-82	10
Cadmium-109	10
Cadmium-115m	10
Cadmium-115	100
Calcium-45	10
Calcium-47	10
Carbon-14	100
Cerium-141	100
Cerium-143	100
Cerium-144	1
Cesium-131	1,000
Cesium-134m	100
Cesium-134	1
Cesium-135	10
Cesium-136	10
Cesium-137	10
Chlorine-36	10
Chlorine-38	10
Chromium-51	1,000
Cobalt-58m	10
Cobalt-58	10
Cobalt-60	1
Copper-64	100
Dysprosium-165	10
Dysprosium-166	100
Erbium-169	100
Erbium-171	100
Europium-152 9.2 h	100
Europium-152 13 yr	1
Europium-154	1
Europium-155	10
Fluorine-18	1,000
Gadolinium-153	10
Gadolinium-159	100
Gallium-72	10
Germanium-71	100
Gold-198	100
Gold-199	100
Hafnium-181	10
Holmium-166	100
Hydrogen-3	1,000
Indium-113m	100
Indium-114m	10
Indium-115m	100
Indium-115	10
Iodine-125	1
Iodine-126	1
Iodine-129	0.1
Iodine-131	1
Iodine-132	10
Iodine-133	1
Iodine-134	10
Iodine-135	10
Iridium-192	10
Iridium-194	100
Iron-55	100
Iron-59	10
Krypton-85	100
Krypton-87	10
Lanthanum-140	10
Lutetium-177	100
Manganese-52	10
Manganese-54	10
Manganese-56	10
Mercury-197m	100
Mercury-197	100
Mercury-203	10
Molybdenum-99	100
Neodymium-147	100
Neodymium-149	100
Nickel-59	100
Nickel-63	10
Nickel-65	100
Niobium-93m	10
Niobium-95	10
Niobium-97	10
Osmium-185	10
Osmium-191m	100
Osmium-191	100
Osmium-193	100
Palladium-103	100
Palladium-109	100
Phosphorus-32	10
Platinum-191	100
Platinum-193m	100
Platinum-193	100
Platinum-197m	100
Platinum-197	100
Plutonium-239	.01
Polonium-210	0.1
Potassium-42	10
Praseodymium-142	100
Praseodymium-143	100
Promethium-147	10
Promethium-149	10
Radium-226	.01
Rhenium-186	100
Rhenium-188	100
Rhodium-103m	100
Rhodium-105	100
Rubidium-86	10
Rubidium-87	10
Ruthenium-97	100
Ruthenium-103	10
Ruthenium-105	10
Ruthenium-106	1
Samarium-151	10
Samarium-153	100
Scandium-46	10
Scandium-47	100
Scandium-48	10
Selenium-75	10
Silicon-31	100
Silver-105	10
Silver-110m	1
Silver-111	100
Sodium-24	10
Strontium-85	10
Stronium-89	1
Strontium-90	0.1
Strontium-91	10
Strontium-92	10
Sulphur-35	100
Tantalum-182	10
Technetium-96	10
Technetium-97m	100
Technetium-97	100
Technetium-99m	100
Technetium-99	10
Tellurium-125m	10
Tellurium-127m	10
Tellurium-127	100
Tellurium-129m	10
Tellurium-129	100
Tellurium-131m	10
Tellurium-132	10
Terbium-160	10
Thallium-200	100
Thallium-201	100
Thallium-202	100
Thallium-204	10
Thorium (natural)	50
Thulium-170	10
Thulium-171	10
Tin-113	10
Tin-125	10
Tungsten-181	10
Tungsten-185	10
Tungsten-187	100
Uranium (natural)	50
Uranium-233	.01
Uranium-234—Uranium-235	.01
Vanadium-48	10
Xenon-131m	1,000
Xenon-133	100
Xenon-135	100
Ytterbium-175	100
Yttrium-90	10
Yttrium-91	10
Yttrium-92	100
Yttrium-93	100
Zinc-65	10
Zinc-69m	100
Zinc-69	1,000
Zirconium-93	10
Zirconium-95	10
Zirconium-97	10
Any alpha emitting radionuclide not listed above or mixtures of alpha emitters of unknown composition	.01
Any radionuclide other than alpha emitting radionuclides not listed above or mixtures of beta emitters of unknown composition	.1

NOTE: For purposes of §§ 20.203 and 20.304, where there is involved a combination of isotopes in known amounts the limit for the combination should be derived as follows: Determine, for each isotope in the combination, the ratio between the quantity present in the combination and the limit otherwise established for the specific isotope when not in combination. The sum of such ratios for all the isotopes in the combination may not exceed "1" (i.e., "unity"). Example: For purposes of § 20.304, if a particular batch contains 20,000 μc of Au^{198} and 50,000 μc of C^{14}, it may also include not more than 300 μc of I^{131}. This limit was determined as follows:

$$\frac{20{,}000\ \mu c\ Au^{198}}{100{,}000\ \mu c} + \frac{50{,}000\ \mu c\ C^{14}}{100{,}000\ \mu c} + \frac{300\ \mu c\ I^{131}}{1{,}000\ \mu c} = 1$$

The denominator in each of the above ratios was obtained by multiplying the figure in the table by 1,000 as provided in § 20.304.

35 FR 6425

APPENDIX D

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33 FR 5212

NOTE: The record keeping and reporting requirements contained in this part have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

* Amended 36 FR 1466

March 16, 1971

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